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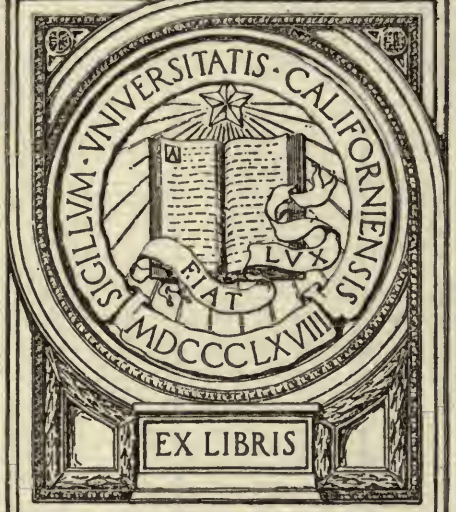

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THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD

IN THE

OLD ENGLISH VERSION OF BEDE'S ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY

A DISSERTATION

PRESENTED TO THE

ACADEMIC FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY
OF VIRGINIA FOR THE
DEGREE OF

DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY

By WILLIAM HARRISON FAULKNER, M. A.

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA MONOGRAPHS
SCHOOL OF TEUTONIC LANGUAGES

No. VI.

EDITED BY JAMES A. HARRISON,
Professor of Teutonic Languages.

EXCHANGE

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PREFACE.

In adopting as a subject for investigation the uses of the Subjunctive Mood in Alfred's Translation of Bede, I did not labor under the impression that I was entering on a hitherto unworked field; that the Subjunctive Mood has been thoroughly and painstakingly investigated in its uses in all periods of English will be easily seen from an examination of the bibliography here appended. My sole hope was that a complete course of research through the work taken might determine its uses in this one monument of Anglo-Saxon prose. On this ground the chief claim of my work to usefulness must be based, and on the fact that as a large number of examples are given in full, this sketch will serve as an index to the uses of the Subjunctive Mood in Bede. As to the method of arrangement I have adopted, it is the one that seemed to me the best for a clear and comprehensive grasp of the whole subject. I am aware that in many instances the various constructions merge into each other, particularly the uses of the Subjunctive after Verbs of Relating, etc., and Verbs of Desire, but as the use of the mood in each of these is of different origin, it has seemed best to me to treat them under separate divisions and not as of the same character, as has been done by some investigators.

I wish to acknowledge here with gratitude the many kindnesses of Prof. James A. Harrison of this university, who has aided me constantly with valuable suggestions, and to whom I am indebted for the use of many valuable books from his private library, and the kindness of Prof. James W. Bright of the Johns Hopkins University, in allowing me for several days the use of his fine collection of modern language dissertations, and for several very valuable hints as to my work.

In the course of my investigation I have made use of the following works:

The Old English Version of Bede's Ecclesiastical History of the English People, Thomas Miller, M. A., Ph. D. London, 1890.

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Venerabilis Bædæ Historiam Ecclesiasticam Gentis Anglorum, etc., Vol. I, C. Plummer, A. M. Oxford, 1896.

Maetzner's English Grammar, translated by Clair James Grece, LL.B., Vols. II and III. London, 1874.

Grammar of the Anglo-Saxon Language, Francis A. March. New York, 1870.

An Old English Grammar, Edward Sievers, Ph. D., translated by Albert S. Cook, Ph. D. Boston, 1899.

A New English Grammar, Henry Sweet, M. A., Ph. D., LL.D. Part I. Oxford, 1892.

The Philology of the English Tongue, John Earle, M. A. Oxford, 1872.

A Comparative Grammar of English and German, V. Henry. London.

Sweet's Anglo-Saxon Reader.

Harrison and Baskerville's Anglo-Saxon Reader.

Cook's First Book in Old English.

Goodwin's Greek Grammar.

Gildersleeve's Latin Grammar.

Peter's Syntax of the Latin Verb.

Bibliographical Guide to Old English Syntax, F. H. Chase. Leipzig, 1896.

Ueber den Gebrauch des Conjunctivs in Alfred's altenglisher Uebersetzung von Gregor's Cura Pastoralis, W. Fleischaner. Göttingen, 1886.

Der Conjunctiv im Alt-Englischen und seine Umschreibung durch Modale Hilfsverba, O. Hennicke. Göttingen, 1878.

Die Syntax des Verbums in Aelfred's Heiligenleben, P. T. Kuehn. Leipzig, 1889.

Ueber Bedeutung und Gebrauch der Hilfsverba im frühen Altenglischen, Sculan und willan, C. Luetgens. Kiel, 1888.

The Conditional Sentence in Anglo-Saxon, T. J. Mather. Johns Hopkins University, 1893.

Die Syntax des Verbums in Aelfred's Uebersetzung des Heptateuch und des Buches Hiob, T. Wohlfohrt. Muenchen, 1885.

Syntax der Blickling Homilies, Julius Fleurme. Bonn, 1885.

The Present and Past Periphrastic Tenses in Anglo-Saxon, Constance Pessels, Ph. D. Strassburg, 1896.

On the Use of the Subjunctive Mood in Anglo-Saxon, Gerald Hotz. Zurich, 1882.

Syntax of the Verb in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle from 787 A. D. to 1001 A. D., H. M. Blain, M. A. New York, 1901.

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INTRODUCTION.

§ 1. It will hardly be disputed that the most serious loss sustained by the English language in the course of centuries is the almost total disappearance or disuse of the Subjunctive Mood. Spoken English, at present, can scarcely be said to recognize such a mood, and the literary dialect retains only a few and fast disappearing forms. It is true that this loss has been partially repaired by the use of the Auxiliaries of Mood; but this substitution in many cases is merely an occasion for further confusion, as in sentences in which the idea expressed by the Modal Auxiliary is one that requires the Subjunctive, where we must have recourse to a periphrasis of a periphrasis.

The English of the Period of Alfred the Great presents a striking contrast to modern usage. In Anglo-Saxon, although the tendencies which led to the enormous decrease of Subjunctive constructions are already apparent, the mood is in flourishing use. In fact Anglo-Saxon can not only show a corresponding construction for each use of the Latin Subjunctive, but several usages in which the Latin does not employ it, and the Greek has to be referred to for a parallel structure.

§ 2. Scope and Purpose of the Dissertation.—In the following dissertation I have limited my investigation as to the uses of the Subjunctive Mood in Anglo-Saxon to Alfred's Translation of Bede's Ecclesiastical History of England. This work may be considered a typical example of the best Anglo-Saxon prose, and owing to the influence of the Latin from which it was translated, strikingly exemplifies the capabilities of the Anglo-Saxon Subjunctive. The investigation has been all the more interesting from the opportunity thus offered of comparing the idiom of our ancestors with that of a language so rich in Subjunctive constructions as the Latin, in a work in which every effort was made to give a correct and clear translation of the original.

The text on which these investigations have been based is

The Old English Version of Bede's Ecclesiastical History, edited with a Translation and Introduction by Thomas Miller, M. A., Ph. D. London, MDCCCXC. The references are to pages and lines.

It may be objected that, being a translation from the Latin, this work is not the place to look for a typical English use of the Subjunctive, as the Latin constructions undoubtedly exerted some influence on those of the translation. Prof. Sweet, however, says (King Alfred's W. S. Version of Gregory's Pastoral Care): "In purely theological works such as the Pastoral, the influence of the Latin original reaches its height; yet even here there seems to be no effort to engraft Latin idioms on the English; the foreign influence is only indistinct." On the other hand, however, nothing could more strongly show the capabilities of the Anglo-Saxon than its parallel or divergent uses of the Subjunctive in contrast with the Latin use of that mood. Indeed, so close together were the two languages in the use of this mood, that to an Anglo-Saxon learner the Latin Subjunctive must have been as simple as it is difficult to the modern school-boy. But Anglo-Saxon "out-herods Herod," and shows several usages, such as the Subjunctive after *þonne*, than, the Present Subjunctive in a conditional sentence referring to the future, in which the Latin Subjunctive is not found. And, finally, one direct imitation of the Latin, the use of the Infinitive in Indirect Discourse instead of *þaet* with the Subjunctive, tended to diminish the number of Subjunctive constructions.

In this investigation I have examined every distinct Subjunctive form occurring in the work and have attempted to classify each, referring to the Latin original where this seemed necessary to obtain more light on the point in question.

§ 3. Distinctive Endings of the Subjunctive Mood.—I have said above that I have classified only those Subjunctive forms having endings distinct from the Indicative.

In the *Present Tense* these are the 2nd and 3rd persons singular, and 1st, 2nd and 3rd persons plural, for both Strong and Weak Verbs.

In the *Preterite Tense* of *Strong Verbs*, in the singular the 1st

and 3rd persons have a distinct form for the Subjunctive, while the plural shows throughout the Subjunctive termination.

In the *Preterite Tense* of *Weak Verbs* the singular has no form for the Subjunctive distinct from the corresponding Indicative, while even the termination *en* of the plural is uncertain. (See Sweet, A. S. Reader, p. xcviii, "in the later language where there is no distinction between indic. and subj. in the pret. of weak verbs"). Hence the following table of endings:

Present. *Both Conjugations.*

Sing. 2—*e.*
3—*e.*
Plur. 1, 2, 3—*en.*

Preterite. *Strong Verbs.* *Weak Verbs.*

Sing. 1—*e* (with vowel of pret. pl.).
3—*e* (with vowel of pret. pl.).
Plur. 1, 2, 3—*en.* Plur. 1, 2, 3—*en* (?).

Remark.—An uncertain form in *-an* is of frequent occurrence, but, although in Bede it seems to represent more frequently the Subjunctive than the Indicative Plural, none of these doubtful forms have been considered in this investigation.

§ 4. *Method of Arrangement.*—The uses of the Subjunctive in Anglo-Saxon owe their origin partly to the primitive Optative, from which the form of the mood is derived, partly to the primitive Subjunctive. These uses may be classified under two heads:

I. The Mood of Uncertainty.
II. The Mood of Desire.

Hence the following arrangement:

I. *The Mood of Uncertainty.*
  1. Indirect Discourse.
    a. Indirect Narrative.
    b. The Indirect Question.
  2. The Conditional Sentence.
    a. Simple Conditions.
    b. The Conditional Relative.
    c. The Condition of Comparison.
  3. The Subjunctive in Temporal Clauses.

4. The Concessive Sentence.
5. The Subjunctive after *þonne*, than.
6. Substantive Clauses.

II. *The Mood of Desire.*

1. The Optative Subjunctive.
2. Sentences of Purpose.
   a. Pure Final Sentences.
   b. Verbs of Fearing.
   c. Complementary Final Sentences.
3. Sentences of Result. (Usually with the Indic.)

I. The Subjunctive as the Mood of Uncertainty.

1. *The Subjunctive in Indirect Discourse.*

a. *Indirect Narrative.*

§ 5. Indirect Discourse in Anglo-Saxon follows all verbs and expressions of Saying, Thinking, Believing and Perceiving, and the Anglo-Saxon *þaet* with the Subjunctive after such verbs is, in meaning, exactly parallel with the Latin Accusative with the Infinitive. Accordingly it may be stated as a rule of Anglo-Saxon syntax that all verbs or expressions denoting Thought or Perception, or the Expression of Thought are followed by *þaet* and the Subjunctive Mood in the Principal Clause of the dependent statement. In the dependent clause the Subjunctive is also the rule, but the exceptional use of the Indicative occurs more frequently than in the principal clause. The Indicative occurs in both principal and dependent clause of the Indirect Narrative, when a fact and not a statement is reported.

§ 6. *Principal Clauses in Indirect Discourse.*—The Subjunctive of Indirect Discourse, while probably due originally to the idea of uncertainty, is in Bede merely formal and serves only to indicate dependency. That it is not due to the statement being foreign is clearly shown by the fact that the speaker or writer in reporting his own statement makes use of the Subjunctive Mood.

§ 7. Its use then after *Verbs* of *Saying* does not indicate doubt or uncertainty on the part of the reporter, but merely that a statement and not a fact is reported.

§ 8. After Verbs of Perception the Subjunctive seems to indicate that the thing perceived is conceived of rather as a thought than a fact. It is considered merely as a conception of the mind and not as a necessarily real state of affairs.

§ 9. After both Verbs of Saying and Verbs of Perception, the Indicative is used of a fact; that is, after Verbs of Saying, when the Indicative is used, a fact is reported and not a statement, and after Verbs of Perception, the thing perceived is considered as objective and not subjective.

§ 10. After Verbs of Hoping and Promising, which, as in Latin, are followed by the same construction as Verbs of Saying, etc., the Subjunctive seems to be partly that of uncertainty, partly that of desire. The Subjunctive occurs after such verbs with scarcely an exception, as would follow from the theory above. After such verbs the dependent clause is necessarily only a thought or a statement, and the decision as to its being a fact remains in the future.

§ 11. *The Indicative in Principal Clauses.*—In all of the cases above mentioned the use of the Indicative is frequent. Many of these instances may be attributed to a confusion of forms, as is clearly the case, when of two co-ordinate verbs in the same sentence, one is Indicative in form, the other Subjunctive. For example, see Ex. 4, under *cweðan* (p. 162, ll. 31–32, also p. 340, ll. 27–28).

§ 12. But laying aside these cases, there is a clearly defined tendency to use the Indicative Mood of a fact reported in opposition to a statement reported or a thought conceived. While the Subjunctive does not necessarily imply that the truth of the statement or thought is *not* vouched for by the reporter, the Indicative in Indirect Discourse *does* imply that the reporter considered the Indirect Discourse not merely a statement or conception, but the statement or conception of what presented itself to his mind as a fact. See Hotz, § 34, seq.

§ 13. Accordingly we find that the Indicative occurs most frequently after Verbs of Announcing, Knowledge, and Certainty. Even here, however, the Subjunctive is occasionally found, for what some one else announces as a fact, or thinks he knows, the reporter may know not to be a fact.

§ 14. *Dependent Clauses in Indirect Discourse.*—The mood in the dependent clause, while determined in a general way according to the rule given above, shows many exceptions. It is easily seen that in many sentences, while the principal might be a mere reported statement, the dependent clause might be a fact; in addition to this any dependent clause which serves merely as a determinative or modifier, or which gives an explanation of the reporter, goes into the Indicative Mood. From these two causes arises the more frequent occurrence of the Indicative in dependent than in principal clauses in Indirect Discourse. In fact, in Relative Clauses which are particularly likely to be modifiers, the Indicative occurs with but few exceptions.

§ 15. *Tenses of the Subjunctive as used in Indirect Discourse.*—As the Anglo-Saxon verb possessed but two tense forms, the present and the preterite, these two tenses appear with many uses, and frequently confusion results; this confusion is sometimes, though by no means always, avoided by the use of the auxiliaries *magan*, *sculan*, *willan*, and *habban*, *sculan* occurring most frequently.

§ 16. *Table of Tenses of the Subjunctive in Indirect Discourse.*

I. *After a Present Leading Tense.*—After a Present Leading Tense both present and preterite Subjunctive occur, the present of Contemporaneous and Subsequent, the preterite of Antecedent action.

§ 17. 1°. *Contemporaneous Action.*—The A. S. Present Subjunctive translates the Latin Present Infinitive, and is represented by the Mod. Eng. Present Indicative.

Remark.—Occasionally the periphrasis pres. partic. + *sie*, etc., is used to express continued action in present time, as in the so-called Progressive Present in Modern English, though frequently merely equivalent to the simple present.

§ 18. 2°. *Antecedent Action.*—The A. S. Preterite Subjunctive translates the Latin Perfect Infinitive and is represented in Mod. Eng. by the Indefinite Past, the Progressive Past or the Perfect Indicative.

Remark 1. The Progressive Past is frequently represented here by the pres. participle + *waere*, etc., as in Mod. Eng., especially when accompanied by the temporal adverbs *gena*, *gyt*.

Remark 2. The Periphrastic Perfect with *habban* is occasionally used to translate the Latin Perfect Infinitive.

§ 19. 3°. *Subsequent Action.*—The A. S. Present Subjunctive translates the Latin Future Infinitive and is represented in Mod. Eng. by the Future Indicative.

Remark.—Instead of the present of subsequent action, the auxiliaries *sculan* and *willan* in the Pres. Subj. followed by the Infinitive frequently appear. Occasionally the periphrasis *beon* and pres. part. appears with a fut. sense representing Lat. fut. part. and *esse*.

§ 20. II. *After a Preterite Leading Tense.*—After a Preterite Leading Tense, the Preterite alone is used. Hence the Preterite Subjunctive in Indirect Discourse may denote Contemporaneous, Antecedent or Subsequent Action.

§ 21. *Contemporaneous Action.*—The A. S. Preterite Subjunctive translates the Latin Present Infinitive, and is equivalent to the Mod. Eng. Indefinite Past, or the Mod. Eng. Progressive Past Indicative.

Remark.—Frequently the periphrasis pres. participle + *waere*, etc., appears and generally, though not always, indicates Contemporaneous Action.

§ 22. *Antecedent Action.*—The A. S. Preterite Subjunctive translates the Latin Perfect Infinitive, and is equivalent to the Mod. Eng. Pluperfect Indicative.

Remark.—Occasionally the periphrastic pluperfect with *habban* is used here.

§ 23. *Subsequent Action.*—The A. S. Preterite Subjunctive translates the Latin Future Infinitive after Historical Tenses and is equivalent to the Mod. Eng. *would* (*should*) with the infinitive.

Remark.—Frequently the preterite of the auxiliaries *willan* and *sculan* appear here, *sculan* being more common. When *willan* appears here it has usually in addition to the future

sense, its proper meaning of wish or desire, and is only a quasi-auxiliary. (See below, p. 15, Subseq. Act. Ex. 1.)

Verbs followed by Indirect Discourse.

§ 24. *Verbs of Saying.*—Of the four verbs of saying, *cweðan*, *secgan*, *andswarian*, *sprecan*, which occur followed by the Subjunctive in Indirect Discourse, two, *cweðan* and *secgan* are found most frequently. Of these two there seems to be a tendency to use *cweðan* before an indirect quotation proper, while *secgan* generally introduces a mere report. This difference is especially noticeable in such expressions as "Men say," "it is said," etc. *Cweðan* rarely appears in the passive, while the passive of *secgan* occurs frequently.

§ 25. CWEÐAN, as remarked above, generally introduces an indirect quotation, and only one example occurs in Bede of its use in the passive voice.

§ 26. *Examples.—After Present Tense.*

Contemporaneous Action.

Cwist ðu þaet þe sy leofre þaere myran sunu þonne þaet Godes bearn, p. 196, l. 22.

After Preterite Tense.

Contemporaneous Action.

Ond he cwaeð þaet he gelefde þaet him sona wel waere, p. 396, ll. 24–25. Ond cwaeð þaet he selfa geara waere mid Godes fultome þaet weorc to fremmene, p. 98, l. 3. Ond cwaedon þaet him leofre waere ond heo wilnadon þaet heo þaere þeode haelo beon meahten, p. 162, ll. 31–32. Ond cwaeð þaet heo fracuðe ond earme waere, p. 222, l. 23. Ond þeah cwaeð he, þaette þaet waere heora gewuna, p. 232, l. 3. Þa ondswarede he him ond cwaeð þaet he waere swa micles hades unwyrðe, p. 254, ll. 6–7. Cwaeð, þaet he waere se cuðesta geweota hire claennisse ond hire maegðhades, p. 316, ll. 20–21. Ond (he) cwaeð, þaet he ða gena lifigende waere, þa he þis gewrit sette, p. 378, ll. 12–13. Forðon ic gemon, þaet ðaere eadigan gemynde Theodor ercebiscop cwaeð þaet ðaere tide blodlaes eow waere swiðe frecenlic, p. 392, ll. 14–16. Wiðsoc se biscop ond cwaeð þaet his mynster neah waere, þaet he scolde þyder feran, p. 394, ll. 21–23. Ða wiðsoc he se biscop aerest ond cwaeð þaet ðaet idel ond unnyt waere, p, 400, ll. 3–4.

Antecedent Action.

We aer cwaedon þaet heo Cristen waere, p. 62, l. 5. Cwaeð he þaet him saegde eald weota þaet he waere gefulwad aet middumdaeg, p. 144, l. 11. Cwaeð þaet he waere long on bodige ond hwon forðheald; haefde blaec feax ond blacne ondwlitan, medmicle nose þynne ond waere arwyrðlic ge ond onderslic on to seonne, p. 144, ll. 15–17. Cwaeð seo abbudesse þaet heo gesawe þaere niht þaet leoht ofer his banum up að heofon heah, p. 184, l. 14. Bi þaem aerestan we bufan cwaedon þaet heo waere in Eoforwiicceastre to biscope gehalgod, p. 334, ll. 24–26. Þa andswaredon heo ond cwaedon þaet heo þaet ilce aer wisten ond ongeaton, p. 340, ll. 27–28. Cwaeð þaet hit eaðe meahte beon þaet hit þurh biosmrunge eteawed waere, p. 410, ll. 26–27. Ond he cwaeð þaet he gesawe ungelice bec him berene bion, p. 440, ll. 20–21. Cwaeð þaet he waere Michel se heah engel, p. 462, l. 24. Also p. 174, l. 6, p. 340, ll. 27–28.

Subsequent Action.—Cwaedon heo þaet heo naenig þyssa don wolde, ne hine for aerce biscop habban wolden, p. 102, ll. 17–18. Cwaeð he þaette sawl butan aengum sare ond mid micle beorhtnesse leohtes waere utgangende of lichoman, p. 296, ll. 10–11. (Seo abbuddisse) cwaeð, þaet heo gelefde þaet hire sona wel waere aefter his blaetsunge, p. 392, ll. 9–10. Also p. 438, ll. 7–11.

Cweðan followed by the Indicative.—He cwaeð þaet hie aerest ða faegran boc ond ða hwitan englas forðbrohton, p. 440, ll. 27–28.

Cweðan used in Passive.—Þonon monegum waes gesewen ond oft gecweden þaette swelces modes wer ma gedafonade beon to biscope gehalgad þonne cyning waere, p. 294, ll. 10–12.

§ 27. Secgan, as distinguished from *cweðan*, frequently introduced a mere report, as in such expressions as "Men say," "it is said," etc. It is found frequently in the Passive Voice.

Examples after Secgan.

Active Voice of Secgan.

After a Present Leading Tense.

Antecedent Action.—Secgað men þaet he eac waere mid gehate hine seolfne bindende, p. 306, l. 22. Secgað eac men

þaet heo waere swiðe lust fulliende þisse untrymnesse cynne ond heo gewunalice cwaede oft, p. 322, ll. 15–17. þonne is sum wundor haelo þe seo ilce booc sagaþ þaette aet liictune geworden waere Gode þaere leofan gesomnunge, p. 102, ll. 14–16. Secgaþ men þaet þaet gelumpe on sume tide þy halgan Eastordaege, p. 164, l. 29. Also p. 96, ll. 6–8.

After a Preterite Leading Tense.

Contemporaneous Action.—Saegde hire þaet his lufu waere þaet he þa stowe neosade ond gesohte þara eadigra apostola, p. 452, ll. 18–19. Waes se gesihþ him secgende þaet he meahte heora lichaman in ðere stowe gemaetan, þaer he gesawe þaet leoht of hiofonum in eorðan scinan, p. 418, ll. 10–11. Ond he saegde þaet him leof waere ond his lif midbehaefdlic, p. 396, ll. 23–24. Cwom sum broðor þonon, þe me saegde þaet þus gedon waere, p. 186, l. 34. Saegde seo abbudisse þaet sume faemne of ðara nunnena rime mind hefigre adle gestonden waere, p. 390, l. 31. Ondette him ond saegde þaet he waere cyninges þegn, p. 328, ll. 21–22. Ac saede þaet he folclic mon waere ond þearfende ond gewiifad haefde; ond þaette he forðon in þy fyrd cwome, p. 326, l. 16. Aefter þon he underþeodde ond him saegde, þaet se daeg swiðe neah stode his forðfore, p. 266, l. 10. Cuðe aerendwrecan saegdon Ecgberhte þaem cyninge, þaette se biscop waere in Francna rice, p. 256, ll. 17–18. Ond eac saegde þaet se ilca broðor þa gyt in þaem mynstre lifigende waere, p. 188, l. 1. Saegdon men þaet he waere Britta leod, p. 180, l. 13. Ond saegde þaem cyninge þaet aeghwonan cwome micel meningeo þearfena, p. 166, l. 4. He þam cyninge saegde, þaet him alyfed naere þaet he his broðor wiife brohte ond haefde, p. 70, l. 23.

Antecedent Action.—Saegde he þaet he hine oneoht weosende gesawe, p. 142, l. 8. Ond heo him cyðde ond saegde þaet heo geleornade on awrignesse þaet hire endedaeg ond hire forðfore waere swiðe neah, p. 174, ll. 4–5. Saegde heo him þaet seo onwrigenis þyslic waere, p. 174, l. 6. Is nu gena sum ald broðor lifiende usses mynstres, se me saegde þaet him saegde sum swiðe aefest mann ond geþungen þaet he þone Furseum gesege in Eastengla maegðe, p. 216, ll. 23–25. Ðonne waes

Biise Eastengla biscop, þe we saegdon þaette in þam foresprecenan seonoðe waere, p. 280, ll. 12–13. Ongon him þa secgan, þaet hire aeteawde sum halig wer ond hire cwaede to, þonne dagunge tid cwome, þaet heo waere to þam ecan leohte ferende, p. 286, ll. 23–25. Sume men eac swylce saegdon þaet heo þurh witedomes gast þa adle forecwaede, þe heo on forðferde, p. 318, ll. 24-26. Saegde þaet hiora niowan blodlaeten waere in earme ond in þaere blodlaesme þaet hio waere mid untrymnesse gestonden; ond seo sona waere to ðon swiðe weaxende waere, p. 392, ll. 3–5. Ond hio saegde þaet hio waere on bedde licgende, p. 392, l. 7. Þis wundor se gemyngeda abud saegde ðaet hit ne waere him ondweardum þus geworden, ah þaette þa hit him saegden ða þe ðaer ondweorde waeron, p. 398, ll. 11–13. Done seolfan riim wintra haebbende beon, he oft aer his mannum foresaegde ðaet he mid onwrignisse his swefnes ongete, p. 406, ll. 21–23. He swiðe gnorniende ond gemðredum gelic ongan him secgan þaet he gesawe helle opene ond Satanan þone ealdan feond moncynnes besencedne in þam grundum helle tintreges; þaet he þaer gesawe Caiphan þone ealdorman þara sacerda mid þam oðrum, p. 442, l. 26, seq.

§ 28. *Secgan used in the Passive Voice.—Secgan* frequently appears in the Passive. It is to be noted that the passive of *secgan*, as well as the passive of *seon*, and other expressions of seeming and appearing, is frequently used personally, the subject of the dependent clause being used also as the subject of the principal clause. This appears to be an imitation of the Latin personal use of *dicitur*, *videtur*.

Examples. Passive Voice used Personally.—þaes biscopes lif ond drohtunge in his biscophade ge aer biscophade is saegd þaette waere þaet halgeste, p. 282. l 1. Seo aerest wiifa is saegd in Norþanhymbra maegðe, þaet heo munuchade ond halig ryfte onfenge þurh halgunge Aidanes þaes biscopes, p. 332, ll. 25–27. þa se Godes wer Sc̄s Agustinus is saegd þaet he beotigende forecwaede gif heo sibbe mid Godes monnum onfon ne wolden, þaet heo waeren unsibbe ond gefeoht fram heora feondum onfonde, p. 102, ll. 23–25. Se waes saegd þaet he his broðor waere Osweos sunu þaes cyninges, p. 360, ll. 1–2.

Passive Voice used Impersonally.—Þara geleafan ond gehwyrf ednesse is saegd Þaet se cyning swa waere efn blissende, p. 62, l. 17. Is Þaet saegd, Þaet he Cristes mael hraðe weorce geworhte ond seað adulfe, in Þaem hit stondan scolde, p. 154, ll. 23–24. Is Þaet saegde, Þaet he waere be his trymnesse ond lare swiðe gefeonde ond waere arisende of his setle of middum his ealdormannum ond his witum, p. 470, ll. 6–7. Is saegd Þaet he his eagan mid his hondum to heofonum hofe ond mid tearum Þus cwaede, p. 202, l. 6. Eac swilce is saegd, Þaet he waere Þaere maestan eaðmodnesse, p. 196, l. 4. Is ðaet saegd ðaet in ða tid swa micel sib waere in Breotone aeghwyderymb, swa Eodwines rice waere, Þeah Þe an wif wolde mid hire nicendum cild, heo mealite gegan butan aelcere sceðenisse from sae te sae ofer eall Þis ealond, p. 144, ll. 21–24. Is Þaet saegd, Þaette swa micel haetu ond lust waere Cristes geleafan—Þaette Paulinus se biscop sumre tid com mid Þam cyning ond cwene in Þam cynelican tun; ond Þaer wunade syx ond Þrittig daga, p. 140, ll. 7–10.

§ 29. *Secgan with the Indicative.*—Occasional examples occur of the Indicative in Indirect Discourse after *secgan*. The mood here, as in the first example given below, may be due to the indirect statement being a fact. In most instances, however, it is difficult to understand in this way, and seems simply due to confusion of the two moods.

Examples.—Cwaeð him mon to ond saegde Þaet heo haeðne waeron, p. 96, l. 17. Ond monige Þara broðra saegdon Þaet heo swutolice engla song geherdon, ge eac sweg geherdon, swa swa micelre mengu in Þaet mynster gongan, p. 174, l. 16. Ða gesaegdon Romane on an Bryttum Þaet hi no ma ne mihton—swa gewinnfullicum fyrdum swencte beon, p. 44, l. 33.

§ 30. *Andswarian.*

Examples of Indirect Discourse after Andswarian.—Ond him andswarode, Þaet he oðer lif ma cure ond lufade Þonne Þaet wornedlif, p. 454, ll. 13–14. Þa ondswarede he Þaet he noht swylcra craefta ne cuðe, p. 328, ll. 8–9. Ne meahton heo awiht elles ondswarian, nemne Þaet heo forÞon yrre waere ond Þaem cyning feond, p. 288, l. 1. Andswearedon Scottas Þaet

heora lond ne waere to þaes mycel, þaet hit mihton two þeode gehabban, p. 28, l. 11. Ondswarede he þaet þaet alyfed naere, þaette cristeno faemne haeðnam men to wiife seald waere, p. 120, l. 14.

Remark 1.—One example occurs of the Indicative after *andswarian*. *Ex.* Ondswarede him mon þaet heo Ongle nemned waeron, p. 96, l. 22.

Remark 2.—A frequent combination is *andswarede ond cwaeð*, etc. *Examples.* Ond him mon ondswarede ond cwaeð þaette he Aell haten waere, p. 96, l. 31. Ondswaredon hy ond cwaedon þaet heo to þon þider senden waeron þaet heo sceolden þaet gyldne mynet mid him geneoman þaette þider of Cent cwom, p. 174, ll. 9–10. (Notice Indic. here.) For other examples, see above under *cweðan*.

§ 31. *Sprecan* only rarely appears, but two examples occurring followed by distinct subjunctive forms.

Examples.—Þa spraecon heo be life haligra faedra ond þaet eac onhyrgan wolden, p. 270, ll. 19–20.

Remark.—In the second of these two examples the introductory *þaet* is omitted and the Indirect Discourse follows immediately, being only indicated by the Subjunctive mood. *Ex.* Ða waeron þa haeðnan betwih him sprecende sticcemaelum all hiora maegðe neded waere, þaet hio hiora ald bigong forleorte ond þaet niowe beade, p. 416, ll. 20–21.

§ 32. *Examples of Indirect Discourse after Writan.*—Writed Eutropius þaet Constantinus se casere waere on Breotone acenned, p. 42, l. 17. Forðon bi þaem ilcum faedrum awriten is þaet heo waeren todaelende heora weoruldgood syndrigum mannum, p. 66, l. 2.

§ 33. *Verbs of Announcing.*—After Verbs of Announcing the Indicative occurs rather frequently, being used when a fact and not a statement is announced. (See example under gebodan, below.)

Examples.

After cyðan.—Þa saegdon hie ðaet ond cyðdon Eadbyrhte heora biscope þaet him ðaet licede ond leóf waere, gif his willa waere, p. 374, ll. 25–26. Sona sende aerendwracan þaet

heo scealden secgan ond cyþan þaem eadigan biscope Scs Gregorius þaette Ongelþeode haefde onfongen Cristes geleafan ond þaette he to biscope gehalgod waere, p. 64, l. 1–2.

After onbeodan.—Swelce Agustinus heht him eac onbeadan þaette her waere micel rip anweord ond fea worhton, p. 88, l. 28. And þa sende to Aeþelbyrhte aerenddracan ond onbead þaet he of Rome came ond þaet betste aerend laedde, p. 58, ll. 4–5.

After (ge)bodian.—Wulfhere se cyning onget ond him gebodad waes þaet in þaere maegðe Eastseaxna of daele Cristes geleafa aidlad waes, p. 250, ll. 17–18.

§ 34. *Verbs of Believing and Supposing.—Examples.*

After gelyfan.—þonne is he gelyfed þaet he Cristes geoc bere ond eow laere to beorenne, p. 100, ll. 28–29. Is ðaet to gelyfenne þaette þaet waere mid forestihtunge don þaere godcundan arfaestnesse, þaet he swa geefenlicad waere mid þa gife his ðingeres, p. 372, ll. 27–31. Ond ic gelyfo, þaette me forðon seo uplice arfaestnis wolde mec hefigade beon ond sare mines sweoran, þaet ic swa waere onlesed þaere scylde þaere swiðe idlan leasnisse, p. 322, ll. 20–23. Ne þaet furðum gelefdon þaet it ó waere, p. 150, l. 9. þa sette he þa reliquias in heora cyste, and gelefde þaet his eage for ðy fexe þaes Godes weres hraðe gehaeled waere, p. 382, ll. 29–32.

After tellan.—þa funde he oðerne þurh eal þing him þone gelicastan, þa getealde he þaet he hit waere, p. 326, ll. 29–30.

After þencan.—Heo þohton þaet him mislicra and gehaelodra waere, p. 56, l. 3.

After wenan.—þa ongan ic þencan ond wende þaet hit hel waere, p. 426, l. 2. Ic waenu þaet he waere bensiende ða uplican arfaestnisse minra gesynta, p. 402, ll. 9–10. Tealdon hie ond wendon þaet his oðer lichoma ðy ðeawe deadra manna fornumen waere ond to duste geworden, p. 374, ll. 20–22.

After raesian.—Ða ongon he mid gleawe mode þencan ond raesian, þaette naenig oðer intinga waere þaere stowe grennis ond faegernis nemne þaet sum haligra mon hwylcwugu þam oðrum weorode ofslegen waere, p. 180, ll. 16–18.

After wen beon.—Ond gif wen sy þaet he in strengo þeodscipes ond þrea to wlaec sy, p. 74, l. 2.

§ 35. *Verbs of Knowledge and Certainty.*—As might be expected Verbs and Expressions of Knowledge and Certainty are followed by the Indicative Mood. A few examples are given.

Examples after witan.—Ic wat geare þaet ðu eart min se leofesta biscop, p. 402, l. 15. Be þaem aefteran is hraeðlice to witanne þaet he waes in Dorsetceastre to biscope gehalgod, p. 334, l. 26. Ac wite þu hwaeðre þaet þu onfehst þaes þu baede, p. 244, l. 8. Witað ge þaet he bið Cristes þeaw, p. 102, l. 1.

Remark.—The Accusative with the Infinitive sometimes occurs after *witan*, instead of *þaet* with the Subjunctive. *Ex.* Wite þu me cristene beon, p. 36, l. 16.

Examples after cuð is.—þonne is þaet cuð þaet he nis of Gode, p. 100, l. 30. Be þam þonne cuð is, þaet he waes hwaeðre mid þy baeðe his blodes geclaensad, p. 40, l. 15.

§ 36. *Verbs of Perceiving. Examples.*

After ongytan.—Heo ongeton þaette þaet waere soð faestnesse weg, p. 100, l. 12. þa gemunade Oswia se cyning þaet he hine trymede ond laerde þaette he ongete þaette ne meahten godo beon, p. 224, l. 13.

After metan.—Ealra heora dome he unscyldig ond butan leahtrum waes gemeted ond þaet he waere his biscophade well wyrðe, p. 458, ll. 27–29. Forðon nis awer gemeted in halgum boccum þaette þisse fregnesse waerword sy gesegen, p. 68, l. 25.

§ 37. *Verbs of Seeming and Appearing.*—The two verbs of Seeming and Appearing, which occur most frequently followed by the Subjunctive of Indirect Discourse are the passive of *seon*, used like the Latin *videor*, and the impersonal *þyncan*.

The passive of *seon*, *gesegen beon*, is frequently used personally with the subject of the verb in Indirect Discourse as subject also of the leading verb, possibly an imitation of the usage in Latin in the simple tenses of *videor*.

Examples.

After gesegen beon.—þa waes heo gesegen þurh twegan dayas þaet hire leohtor ond wel waere, p. 320, ll. 24–25. Monnum gesewen waes þaet aet forðfore waere, p. 396, l. 19. Eac

swelce þaet is gesegen þaet he waere gewis his seolfes forðfore, p. 348, ll. 25–26. þa waes him eallum gesegen þaet waere fram Drihtne sylfum heofonlice gifu forgifen, p. 344, ll. 23–24. þuhte him seolfum ond him gesegen waes þaet heardlice ond stranglice spraece, p. 348, ll. 11–12.

After þyncan.—Him eallum þuhte þaet hit gerisenre waere þaet his lichoman mon gesette to eastdaeles þaes wigbedes, p. 218, l. 28. þa ongan ic þencan ond me huru þuhte þaet þaer waere heofona rice, p. 430, ll. 11–12. þa ongunnon heo openlice deofolgildum þeawian, þe monnum geþuhte þaet heo hwaeðhwegu forlaeten haefde bi þaem faeder lifiendum, p. 112, l. 5. Me þynceð, broðor, cwaeð he, þaet þu waere þaem ungeleordum monnum heardra þonne hit riht waere, p. 164, l. 4.

§ 38. *Verbs of Deciding.—Findan and deman* in the sense of "to decide," each occur once with the Subjunctive of Indirect Discourse. *Examples.*—Ond þa to raede fundon ond gemaenre geþeahte þaet him selre ond gehaeledre waere, p. 112, l. 9. Ond þa heora ealra dome gedemed waes þaet he waere biscophades wyrðe, ond þaet he to lareowe sended waere Ongolcynne, p. 164, ll. 11–12.

§ 39. *Verbs of Hoping and Promising.*—After verbs of *Hoping and Promising*, the A. S. Present Subjunctive after a Present leading tense, the Preterite Subjunctive after a Preterite leading tense, translate the Latin Future Infinitive, where the Mod. Eng. equivalent is the Present Infinitive or *that* with the future after principal, the so-called conditional (should, would) after historical tenses. The verbs of this class found are *hatan, gehatan*, to promise, and *gehihtan* to hope.

Examples.—After hatan.—Ond he hiene het aefterfylgendre tide, þonne he ildra waere, his synna hreawe ond ondettnesse don, p. 438, ll. 1–2. *After gehatan.*—Swelce he eac gehat geheht þaet he aeghwilce daege alne saltere in gemynd þaere godcundan herenisse asunge, p. 242, ll. 31–35. Geheht þaet he him swiðe bliðe waere, p. 198, l. 1.

Remark.—Treowe sellan, to pledge one's faith, being equivalent to a verb of promising occurs with the same construction. *Ex.*—Heora treowe sealdon þaet heo riht midhealdan woldon oðþe to heora eðle hwurfen, p. 248, ll. 1–2.

After gehihten, to hope.—Ond swylce eac he waes gehihtende þaet he sona his lichoman tolesed waere, p. 404. ll. 22–24.

§ 40. *Verb of Rejoicing.—Blissian*, to rejoice, occurs followed by *þaet* and the Subjunctive, equivalent to the Latin *quod* with the Indicative. *Ex.*—Se arwyrþa faeder blissade þaet he gesawe Drihtnes daeg, p. 474, ll. 20–21.

§ 41. *Examples after other verbs. Forgitan.*—þa forget he þaet he in oðere stowe þaet geheolde, p. 156, l. 30. *Ondettan.*—þa ondred he ondettan þaet he cyninges þegn waere, p. 326, l. 15. *Toaetecan.*—Ond þa gen toaetecte þaet hit waere wintres tiid; ond se winter waere grim ond cald ond fyrstig ond mid hiise gebunden; þaet se halga wer saete in þynnum hraegle, p. 216, ll. 26–28.

§ 42. Any word or expression denoting the same idea as a verb of saying or thinking may be followed by Indirect Discourse. *Ex.*—Se maereste hlisa is þaette waere in eowere þeode wundorlice halignesse cyning, p. 192, l. 1. He Ceddan biscop mid wordum þreade þaet he rihtlice gehalgad ne waere, p. 260, ll. 3–4. Ond swa waes gefylled se witedom þaes halgan biscopes Agustinus þaet heo sceolden for heora treawleasnesse hwilendlicre forwyrde wraec þrowigan, p. 104, l. 9.

§ 43. *Virtual Indirect Discourse.*—In many examples, though there is no formal indirect quotation, the leading verb involves a verb of saying. In such cases the Subjunctive is frequently found in relative and other dependent clauses. This is especially the case in relative clauses after a complementary final sentence, as verbs of asking, commanding, etc., are to a certain extent *verbs of saying*, though they may not introduce a formal indirect quotation.

Examples.—þa baed he hine þaet he him ðaes arwyrðan treas hwylcne hwego dael brohte þonne he eft ham come, p. 156, l. 23. See also p. 100, l. 16; p. 198, l. 31; p. 210, l. 17.

Remark.—Sometimes the mere appearance of a word of saying is enough to cause the use of the Subjunctive. For instance, in the following example, *witedom*, which precedes the verb in the sentence causes the principal clause to go into the Subjunctive. *Ex.*—Ða aefter Esaies witedome in þaem cleo-

fum þe aer dracan eardodon, waere upyrnende grawnes hreodes ond rixa, p. 230, ll. 20–21.

6. *The Indirect Question.*

§ 44. As Verbs of Asking imply speaking, the Subjunctive used in the Indirect Question may be considered as of the same nature and origin as the Subjunctive of Indirect Narrative, and is found with even greater regularity. Sometimes, however, the Subjunctive here seems also to denote duty or obligation and to point to a subjunctive in the direct question; in such cases it seems to have something of an optative or jussive character. The sense of duty or obligation, however, is frequently expressed by the auxiliary *sculan*.

§ 45. *Words introducing the Indirect Question.*—Indirect Questions are introduced by the regular interrogative pronouns and adverbs and by *hwaeðer*. *Hwaeðer* translates regularly the Latin *num—ne*, and is represented in Mod. Eng. by "whether," or "if," introducing an Indirect Question. No example of *gif*, as an interrogative particle occurs. The Double or Disjunctive Question uses *hwaeðer—oððe* (þe) (Lat. *utrum—an*, etc.). After verbs of looking, the interrogative pronouns and *hwaeðer* have a peculiar use. See § 48.

§ 46. *Tenses of the Subjunctive in Indirect Questions.*—The tenses used in Indirect Questions are the present and preterite with the same force as in Indirect Narrative. It is to be noted, however, that to denote subsequent action, the periphrasis gerund + *beon*, or the auxiliary *sculan* frequently appear, conveying also the idea of obligation. *Willan* occasionally appears also to represent subsequent action, and emphasize the idea of wishing.

§ 47. *Examples of Indirect Questions.*

1. *After a Present leading tense.*

Contemporaneous Action.—Ond þe ic hate þaet ðu hit gehele ond gehealde oððaet ic wite hwaet God wille ond hwaet be mi gewurðe, p. 462, ll, 21–22. Wast ðu hwaet ðas þing ealle seon? p. 430, ll. 28–29. Naefre ofer þis ic demo hwaet oðþe hu

micel of uncrum feo ðu Godes beornum selle, p. 196, l. 31. Geseoh þu, cyning hwelc þeos lar sie, p. 134, l. 12. Be hwon magon we ðaet weotan hwaeðer he sy? p. 100, l. 25. We smealice geþencan sculan, of hwylcre wisan þaem moode hit gegonge þaes slaependan, p. 86, l. 5. Ðis maeg geþencan of þaes þeofes hade hu he geriht beon maegge, p. 68, ll. 1–2. Sage me hwylces cynnes þu si? p. 36, l. 14. Hwaet lumpeð ðaes to ðe of hwylcum wyrtruman ic acenned si, p. 36, l. 16. Gesage me þinne naman hwaet þu haten sie, p. 36, l. 19. Sio wise hwelcne ende haebbende sie, sio aefterre eldo gesið ond sceawað, p. 480, ll. 12–13.

Antecedent Action.—Hwaeðer he þaet bi him seolfum cwaede þe be oðrum men hwelcum, þaet us is uncuð, p. 270, ll. 26–27. Nis eis þonne se hlisa to foreswigienue for hwilcum intingan he monad waere, p. 96, l. 6. Waes godes mannes geearnung oððo his liif, hwelc were, cuðlicor scined, p. 384, ll. 9–10.

Subsequent Action.—Do þis, cwaeð he, oðþaet ic þe fullicor aeteawe hwaet þu don scyle ond hu longe þu on hreawe awunian scyle, p. 350, l. 33 seq. Hwaet þaer foregange oððe hwaet þaer aefter fylige, we ne cunnun, p. 136, l. 6. Cwist þu hwaeðer þu his þa halwendan monunge onfon wille ond him hearsum beon? p. 130, l. 8. Ac gesage me hwylce mede þu wille sellan þam men, p. 128, l. 25. Hafa ðu mid þone elcan biscop spraec ond geþeahte hwaet to donne sy, p. 72, l. 26. Uton biddan aelmihtigne God, þaet he geeaðmodige us to tacnian hwelc gesetenes to fylgenne sy, hwelcum wegum to efestenne sy to ingange his rices, p. 98, ll. 29–30. Hafa þu mid þone ilcan biscop spraec ond geþeahte hu þa gerehte ond gehette beon scylen, p. 74, l. 1.

2. *After a Preterite leading tense.*

Contemporaneous Action.—Fraegn se cyning hiene hwaet ðaet waere, p. 438, ll. 20–21. Fraegn þa ond acsade hwaer Acca maessepreost waere, p. 462, ll. 12–13. þa ongan he mec acsean ond frinan hwaeðer ic wiste hwaeðer ic on rihtan butan inan gefulwad waere, p. 402, ll. 20–21. þa fraegn he hine ond ascode hwaet him waere, p. 352, l. 23. Ða fregn he mec hwaeðer ic wiste hwa ðaet waere, p. 402, l. 13. þa gyt he

fraegn hu neah þaere tide waere þaette þa broðor arisan scolden, p. 384, ll. 13–14. Þa wundrade se þegn for hwon he ðaes baede, p. 346, l. 30. He him þaet hlutorlice gecyþan wolde hwaet he waere, p. 328, ll. 19–21. Fraegn hine þa geornlice hwonon he waere, p. 328, ll. 18–19. Ond hine ascade hwaeðer he ða alysendlecan rune cuðe, p. 328, l 6. Þa fraegn hine se, hwaet he waere, p. 326, ll. 14–15. Summum monnum cwom in tweon in hwaeðer hit swa waere, p. 316, ll. 18–20. He þaet sceolde geornlice gewitan ond geleornian hwelces geleafan Ongolcynnes cirice waere, p. 314, ll. 26–28. Þa frugnon heo þa ymbsittendan mid hwone heo sprecende waere, p. 290, ll. 26-27. Ono hwylcre geearnunge þes biscop waere aelmihtig God monnum gecyðde, p. 198, l. 18. Þa fraegn hine ond ahsode his maessepreost for hwon he weope, p. 198, l. 7. And smealice sohton on hwon þaet gelang waere, p. 182, l. 3. Woldon gewitan hwaet þaet waere. Cunnode þa mid his hond ond sohte hwaet þaet waere, p. 158, l. 1. Syndriglice was fram, him eallum frignende hwaet him þuhte and gesawen waere þeos niwe lar, p. 134, l. 9. Ða fraegn he hine hwaet to him lumpe hwaeðer he wacode þe slepe ond hwaeðer he þe ute þe inne waere, p. 128, ll. 20–21. Þa eode he to him ond fraegn for hwon he in þara tid ana swa unrot on stone waeccende saete, p. 128, l. 19. Þa wundrade he swiðe ond ahsode hwylc mon to þaes gedyrtig waere, p. 114, l. 30. Ond hine waes frignende þa gesettan Cristes scep in middum wulfum hwylcum heorde he fleonde forlete, p. 114, l. 21. Fraegn he ond ahsode hwaet þaet weorod waere, p. 102, l. 33. Ða gyt he ahsode hwaet heora cyning haten waere, p. 96, l. 30. Eft he fraegn hwaet se þeod nemned waere, p. 96, l. 12. Eft he fraegn hwaeðer þa ilcan londleode cristne waeron, þe hi þa gen in haeðennesse gedwolan lifden, p. 96, l. 16.

Antecedent Action.—Ac se aelmihti God wolde gecyþan hwylcre gearnunge se halga wer waere, p. 90, l. 23. Hwelc þaes cyninges geleafa ond modes welsumnis in God waere þaet aefter his deaðe mid maegena wundrum waes gecyðed, p. 178, l. 1. Geornlice smeadon hwaet he cwaede, p. 164, l. 11. Ascade hwelces geleafon heo waeren, p. 310, l. 8. Ge eac

swylce hwelcre gearnunge he haefd waere mid þone inlican gewitan, ic waes ongeotende, p. 398, ll. 19–22. Ond geornlice him fraegn ond ascode hwonan he ðа wisan cuðe ond ongete, p. 352, ll. 31–30. Ond heo þa geornlice hine ahsodon hu þaet gelumpe, p. 186, l. 12. Hwylc hire maegen waere, ma aefter hire deaðe gecyðed waes, p. 176, l. 2. Saegde se ilca mon hwylc þaes biscopes heow waere S$\overline{cs}$ Paulinus, p. 144, l. 15. Ac hwaeðre sargende mode geornlice þohte hwaet se waere oðþe hwonan he come, p. 130, l. 22. He wolde userne siðfaet sceawian ond geseon hwaet us gelumpe, p. 386, l. 6.

Subsequent Action.—Þa waes seo abbudisse ond seo modor þaere gesomnunge bighygdig ond sorgende in hwylce tid þone dael þaes mynstres þaet ilce wite gehrine, p. 282, l. 28, seq. Oswia Norðanhymbra cyning ond Ecgberht Centwarena cyning haefdon betweoh him spraece ond geþeahte, hwaet to donne waere bi þaene stealle Ongolcynnes cirican, p. 248, ll. 3–6. Ond heo þa haefdon in þaem gemote micle smeaunge ond geþeahte hwaet him to donne waere, p. 162, l. 30. Geornlice mid him seolfum smeade ond þohte hwaet him saelest to donne waere ond hwylc aefaestnes him to healdanne waere, p. 132, ll. 18–19. Ond ne wiste hwider he eode, oðþe hwaet him selest to donne waere, p. 128, l. 13. He gelomlice mid hine þeahtade ond sohte hwaet be þissum þingum to donne waere, p. 124, l. 30. Sohte ond smeade mid Laurentio and Justo, his efnbiscopum, hwaet him be ðissum þingum to donne waere, p. 112, l. 28. Þa gesomnedon hi gemot ond þeahtedon ond raeddon hwaet him to donne waere, hwaer him waere fultum to secanne, p. 50, l. 10. Ond mid halwende worde laerde hwaet ymb þara haelo to donne waere, p. 216, l. 11.

§ 48. *After Verbs of Looking, hwaeðer* and the Interrogative pronouns are used like the Latin *si* after verbs denoting trial and attempt. The Mod. Eng. translation is "look to see if," etc.

Examples.—Ða aet nestan locadon we on baecling hwaeðer woen ware, p. 384, l. 25. Ða ahof ic mine eagan upp ond locade hider ond geond hwaeðer me aenig fultum toweard waere, p. 428, ll. 16–18. Heo geornlecor bihealdende waes

hwelcum teonde up ahefen waere se wlite þaes wulderlecan lichoman, p. 288, ll. 14–15.

§ 49. *Ne witan.*—After verbs and expressions such as *ne witan, nytan*, not to know, *me uncuð is*, etc., it is unknown to me, the Indirect question takes the Indicative or Subjunctive with a well defined difference of meaning. If the action of the verb of the Indirect question is contemporaneous with or antecedent to that of the leading verb, the Indicative is used; if subsequent, the Subjunctive.

Examples. With Indicative.—Ne wiste ic hwaer min latteow becom, p. 426, l. 17. *With Subjunctive.*—Me waes uncuð hwaet ic dyde oðþe hwider ic eode oðþe hwelc ende me come, p. 426, ll. 27–28.

2. *The Conditional Sentence.*

§ 50. The Conditional Sentence in Anglo-Saxon is introduced by *gif*, if = Latin *si*. The negative of *gif* is regularly *nemne, butan*, unless, except = Latin *nisi*, sometimes *gif—ne*, if not = Latin *si non*. The mood used in the Protasis is Indicative or Subjunctive with a well defined difference, the Indicative being used in a supposition assumed to be true, while the Subjunctive is used when the supposed case is uncertain or contrary to fact. The Subjunctive is used in both Protasis and Apodosis in the Unreal Condition, where both Protasis and Apodosis are contrary to fact. Instead of the Indicative in the Apodosis, the Imperative or its representative, the Optative Subjunctive may appear.

§ 51. The Conditional Sentences occurring in the Old English Version of Bede may be classified according to form as follows:

a. Conditions with the Indicative in both Protasis and Apodosis.

b. Conditions with the Subjunctive in Protasis, and the Imperative or equivalent, sometimes the Indicative, in the Apodosis.

c. Conditions with the Subjunctive in both Protasis and Apodosis.

Remark.—In (*a*) instead of the Indicative in the Apodosis, the Imperative or Optative Subjunctive may appear.

§ 52. *a. Conditional Sentences with the Indicative in both Protasis and Apodosis.*—The tense of the Indicative used in the Protasis is regularly the present form, referring either to present or future time, though the Preterite Indicative occurs of a past event assumed to be true. In the Apodosis the mood is regularly the Indicative, although sometimes the Imperative or Optative Subjunctive appears equivalent to a future.

This class of Conditional Sentences correspond to conditions usually known as the Logical Condition, in which the condition is assumed to be a fact.

Examples. Present Tense.—Nu gif Agustinus is milde ond eaðmodre heortan, is he gelyfed þaet he Cristes geoc bere, p. 100, ll. 27–28. Ac hwaet maeg ic nuðaere faenman do, gif hie aet forðfore is, p. 392, ll. 17–18.

Preterite Tense.—Breac ealdre halsunge gif hi hwylcne drycraeft haefdon, p. 58, ll. 21–22. Him gehetan eaðmode hyrnysse, gif hi him gefultumadon, p. 44, l. 14.

§ 53. *b. Conditional Sentences with the Subjunctive in the Protasis, and the Imperative or equivalent, sometimes the Indicative in the Apodosis.*—This class of conditions may be conveniently subdivided, as follows:

1. Conditions with the Pres. Subj. in the Protasis, and the Imperative or equivalent in the Apodosis.

2. Conditions with the Pret. Subj. in the Protasis and the Indicative in the Apodosis.

§ 54. 1. *Conditions with the Pres. Subj. in the Protasis, and the Imperative or equivalent in the Apodosis.*—In conditions of this class, the Subjunctive in the protasis appears to emphasize the uncertainty of the supposed case, as being in the future, and the use of the mood here may be compared to the use of the Greek Subjunctive in the so-called More Vivid Future Condition. In the apodosis the verb is in the Imperative, or equivalent in a large majority of cases, and the few instances of the Indicative occurring are equivalent to a wish or a command, as will be seen on referring to the examples given below.

Hotz (Use of the Subjunctive Mood in Anglo-Saxon, § 17) attributes the mood in the protasis to a kind of attraction, saying: "In such contingency the subj. owes its existence rather to the correlation of condition to consequence wanting to be reflected by concordance of mood than to its absolute value. As for the imperative, its influencing the verb of the condition in the same way as opt. and jussive, the elucidation is surely to be taken from them. Indicatives with optat. or jussive purport work upon mood in the same way as optatives themselves." T. J. Mather, however (The Conditional Sentence in Anglo-Saxon, p. 8), says: "The following would seem to be the explanation of the Subjunctive in the protasis of a command or wish. The speaker introduces a strong subjective element into the sentence by the expression of his own desire or command. He thereby falls out of the role of a mere reporter and expresses a particular interest in the relation. This element of will may extend through the whole sentence and influence the verb of the protasis which becomes subjunctive, the proper mood for the expression of will or wish. The subjunctive in such clauses is rather adhortative, at least in origin, than potential or hypothetical." In certain examples, as in the second quoted below from p. 160, ll. 7–8, where the logical apodosis is a clause dependent on a verb of desire, etc., this is undoubtedly a convenient and correct explanation (see Rem. 2, below), but comparison with other languages and with modern English usage does not support belief in this sort of attraction of mood. Logically the protasis is the principal, the apodosis the dependent clause, so that if this attraction takes place it should occur in just the contrary direction. For this reason it seems that the present subjunc. in the protasis of conditions of this class is closer to the Greek More Vivid Future protasis and is due to the idea of doubt or uncertainty rather than to that of desire. The condition, however, does not correspond to the Latin ideal, except in one instance (see last example) below, but translates regularly the Latin logical condition with the indicative in the protasis, followed by the imperative or equivalent in the apodosis.

§ 56. *Examples. Positive.*—Me leof is, gif ðu maegge, p. 292,

l. 33. Gif hit eallinga þus araeded seo, ond þis cwide onwended beon ne moste, ic biddo ond halsio þaet ne sy more fac bitweonum þon þeos nehste neaht an, p. 290, ll. 24–25. Forðon gif þeos lar owiht cuðlicre ond gerisenlicre bringe, þaes weorðe is þaet we þaere fylgen, p. 160, ll. 7–8. Fulwian þonne þaet cennende wiif oðþe þaet bearn, gif heo syn þreade mid frecennisse deaðes, naenige gemete is bewered, p. 76, l. 20. Oðþe gif wiif numen sy en monaðeðle gewunan, hwaeðer alefað hire in circan gangan, p. 74, l. 17. Do swa, gif ge willen, p. 400, l. 6. Gif he þonne eow forhogie ond eow ne wille arisan togegnes, sy he þonne from eow forhogad, p. 102, ll. 2–3. Ond gif he arise angegnes eow, þonne witað ge þaet he bið Cristes þeaw, p. 100, l. 33. Gif he Godes man sy, fylgað ge him, p. 100, l. 23. Ond gif wen sy þaet he in strengo þeodscipes ond þrea to wlaec sy, þonne is he to onbaernenne, p. 74, ll. 1–2. Gif hwylce þonne ofer þaet gefremmen, þonne seondon heo to bescyrienne Cristes lichoman ond blodes, p. 72, l. 6. Gif ðu wille þysses lifes geselignysse brucan, ne yld þu, p. 36, l. 23. Ac gif ðu wylle gehyran þaet soð, þonne wite þu me cristene beon, p. 36, l. 16.

Ideal.—Ac gif e foor gelimpe (*Lat.* contingat) in Gallia maegðe, hafa þu mid þone ilcan biscop spraec, p. 72, l. 24.

Negative.—Nemne he mid waetre aþwegen ond bibaðod sy, ne sceal he in circan gangan, p. 80, l. 23. Ond þas wiif, nemne seo claesnunge tiid forðgeleore, ne scealon heo heora werum gemengde beon, p. 78, l. 1. Nemne aer þaet fyr þaere unrehtan willunge from mode acolie, ne sceal he hine wyrðe tilgan, p. 80, l. 31. Hine ne forgifeð þaette he mote in Godes hus gangan nemne he sy waetre aðwegen, p. 84, l. 26.

§ 57. 2. *Conditions with the preterite Subjunctive in the Protasis, and the Indicative in the Apodosis.*—Only three conditions of this class with unmistakable subjunctive forms occur in Bede, and in all three the protasis is negative introduced by nemne (2), gif—ne (1) (Lat. nisi (2), si—non (1)). The third of these (p. 366, ll. 26–30), shows the Subjunctive in both members in the Latin original, the mood and tense (perfect form) in the apodosis being due to Bede's late Latin indirect

discourse construction after *quia*. The Anglo-Saxon, as is frequently the case, loses sight of the indirect discourse, and represents the sentence as an independent statement. In the other two examples, however, the Latin has the Indicative in the apodosis, with the Subjunctive in the protasis. It has seemed best to give the Latin in full, in order to see to what extent it coincides with the Anglo-Saxon structure. In the order in which these examples are given below, the first is an occurrence of the rare conditional form, the Ideal from the Point of View of the Past. (Gildersleeve Latin Grammar, § 596, 2.) The Indicative in the apodosis is due to the potential idea of the verb (posse). With regard to this form in Latin, Prof. Gildersleeve says: "When *non possum* is followed by nisi (si—non), the protasis has the Ideal of the Past after a past tense." (Lat. Gram., § 596, R. 3). Hence, in the first example below, the Anglo-Saxon corresponds exactly to a rare, though regular form of the Latin Ideal Condition, and the mood is due to the idea of uncertainty. In the other two examples the Latin shows the form of condition known as the Iterative. Of this condition, Prof. Peters (Syntax of the Latin Verb, § 363), says: "The mood is regularly the Indicative in the Protasis and Apodosis, where particularly in late Latin, the Subjunctive is more usual, in fact the rule, in the protasis. It is used in describing *habits*, *customs* and the *general effect* of *actions*, in the different spheres of time. The tenses are in the Past time, the Imperfect and Imperfect when the actions are coincident, the Pluperfect and Imperfect, less frequently the Aorist, when one action is completed and precedes the other." Hence it would seem that the Anglo-Saxon employed here the same structure as the Latin, and the condition approaches closely the Greek General Condition in Past time. The Latin perfect subjunctive form in the 3d example represents the aoristic perfect Indicative, the mood being due to the oblique relation as mentioned above.

Examples—1. *Ideal.*—Ne him mon on oðre wisan his bene tygþian wolde nemne he Cristes geleafan onfenge, p. 220, l. 26. (*Lat.* Neque aliter, quod petebat, impetrari potuit, nisi fidem

Christi acciperet.) 2. *Iterative in Past Time.*—Ne he on horses hricge cuman wolde, nemne hwilc mare nyd abaedde, p. 160, l. 17. (*Lat.* Discurrere per cuncta et urbana et rustica loca, non equorum dorso, sed pedum incessu vectus, nisi forte necessitas conpulisset, solebat.) 3. Ond symle, gif hire hefigre untrymnesse ne bewere, of þaere tide uhtsanges oð hluttorne daeg in cirican in halgan gebedum stod, p. 318, ll. 22–24. (*Lat.* Semper si non infirmitas gravior prohibuisset, in ecclesia precibus intenta persteterit.)

§ 58. *Remark.*—In some instances *gif* is equivalent to "in case that." In such sentences the protasis becomes virtual indirect discourse, as it implies a thought or intention on the part of the subject of the principal clause or apodosis. When the verb in the Apodosis is one of Commanding or Demanding, *gif* has regularly this sense. In both cases the Preterite Subjunctive seems due rather to the idea of Indirect Discourse or to the Verb of Wishing, than to the supposition.

Examples.—Geaf he ond sealde þaet betste hors Aidane þaem biscope, gif hwylce ned gelumpe, þaet he hraedlicor feran sealde, p. 196, ll. 9–10. Ða se biscop mid his honda slog tacen, gif hwilc mon ute waere, þaet he in to him eode, p. 264, ll. 33–34. See also p. 126, ll. 11–12; p. 414, ll. 17–19.

Ða heht he him beresaed bringan, gif wen waere þaet þaet wexan wolde, oðþe ðaere eorðan gecynd waere, p. 366, ll. 26–30. Agustinum him to biscope gecoren haefde, gif heora lar onfongen waere, p. 56, l. 8.

To ðaem se foresprecena Cristes caempa cuman wolde, gif wen waere, þaet he ðaer hwelce mohte diofle oðgripan ond to Criste gecerran, p. 408, ll. 25–27.

§ 59. *c. The Unreal Conditional Sentence.*—When the supposition is contrary to fact, the Preterite Subjunctive is used in both Protasis and Apodosis, and no distinction is made in form between the Unreal of the Present and the Unreal of the Past. Hence the Preterite Subjunctive represents both the Latin Imperfect and Pluperfect Subjunctive in such conditions. The Indicative sometimes occurs in one or both members of the condition. Frequently the apodosis is the Unreal of the Past, and the protasis of the Present or *vice versa*.

§ 60. *Examples. Unreal of the Present.*—Gif ic nu on oðrum life waere þonne waere min sawl þaer þurh his þingunge from þam ecum bendum ond witum onlysed, p. 328, ll. 11–13.

Unreal of the Past.—Gif he from þaem untrymnesse gehaeled waere, he wolde to Rome feran, p. 274, l. 31. þaet lif he oft ond geara wolde geceosan ond þaet eorðlice rice forlaetan, gif him ne wiðstode þaet wiðerworde mod his wifes, p. 294, ll. 8–10.

Mixed Condition, Past and Present.—Forðon gif þu þisses monnes feo ne onfenge, ne burne his wiite on þe, p. 216, l. 9.

§ 61. *The Conditional Relative.*—Sentences introduced by Indefinite Relative Pronouns and Adverbs, being equivalent to general suppositions occur with the constructions mentioned above, and may be classified in the same way.

Examples. With Subjunctive in Protasis or Rel. Clause.—Ðonne þis tacen þislic þe tocyme, þonne gemyne þu þas tide uncres gespreces, p. 130, l. 15. Ono se mon bið, þaes þe swa to cweðenne sy, aeghwaeðer ge gehaefted ge freo, p. 88, l. 23. Ahsa þaes þu willa, p. 268, l. 23. Forþon hy nedde se to-wearda winter þaet heo stille wunedon swa hwaer swa heo meahten, p, 256, ll. 15–17. Ðaette ofer seo ond to lofe, sellað aelmesse, p. 66, l. 13.

§ 62. *Conditional Sentences in Indirect Discourse.*—In Indirect Discourse the Conditional Sentence is subject to the usual rules for tense and mood, so that frequently the Indicative and Subjunctive protasis in Direct become indistinguishable in Indirect Discourse. A tendency to prevent this confusion by retaining the Indicative protasis with mood unchanged is frequently shown. (See last example below.) After a preterite leading tense, the Unreal and the condition with Subjunctive in the Protasis only, regularly have the same form and sometimes all three may be blended under one form.

Examples.—Ðurh þone sacerd waes cweden be his geferum, þaette, gif heo fram wifum claene waeren, þaet heo moston onfon ond þicgan þa foresettnesse hlofes, p. 84, l. 14. Cwaedon gif heo to ðem ealdormen becwomen ond mid hiene sprecende waeran, ðaet hio him fram hiora godum acerden, p. 416, ll.

17–20. Cyðdon him openlice ond saedan butan he him maran andlyfne sealdon, þaet he woldan him self niman, p. 52, l. 22.

The Condition of Comparison.

§ 63. The Condition of Comparison is introduced by *swa swa* (sometimes *swa*) "as if." (Lat. ac si, velut si, quasi). The comparison is always contrary to fact; hence the Subjunctive Mood. In Bede the sentence always refers to past time, although the form for the present would be the same. The tense used is the preterite, and the mood is very consistent, only one instance occurring of the Indicative, given below. In this the Indicative seems to be due to the fact that the verb (meahton) itself is potential in meaning.

Examples.—Oðer hiora (the comets) foreeode þa sunnan on morgen, oðer on aefen aefterfyligde, swa swa hie witegan were grimmes waeles, p. 476, ll. 10–12. þa waes ic sona swa ic hefgum slaepe aweht waere, p. 402, ll. 12–13. Eall ðaet sar ond se ece ge of minum earme ge of eallum minum lichoman eall onweg alaeded waes, efne swa se biscope þone ece ond þaet sar mid hiene ut baere, p. 394, ll. 4–7. Ða gefelde he swa swa mycel hond ond brad his heofod gehrine in ðaem daele þe þaet sar ond seo adl waes, p. 380, ll. 11–13. Swylce eac ealle ða hraegl swa hwit ond swa neowe wunderlice aeteawdon, swa he ðy ilcan daege midgewered waere, p. 376, ll. 2–5. Waes þaet eac micel wundor, þaet seo þhruh waes swa gescrepe þaere faemnan lichoman gemeted, swa swa heo synderlice hire gegearwod waere, p. 324, ll. 1–3. þa waes he (the body) gemeted swa ungebrosnad ond swa ungewemmed swa heo þy ylcan daege forðfered ond bebyrged waere, p. 320, ll. 15–17. Eft heo swa swa heo leohtlice gebylged waere aefter þon heo cwaeð, p. 290, ll. 18–19. þa geswigade heo hwon, swa swa heo bidende waere his andsware, p. 290, ll. 16–17. Ond in gemet þara biddendra swa swa heo to hire lifigende spraece, baed. p. 288, ll. 32–33. Ða geseoh heo, swa swa mid gyldnum rapum he in þa uplican ahefen waere, p. 288, ll. 16–17. þá waes he meted swa unsceðed swa he in þa ilcan tid of þissum leohte gelaeded

waere, p. 218, l. 26. Þa gemette he his earm ond his hond swa hale ond swa gesunde swa him naefre bryce ne daro gedon waere, p. 158, l. 2. (See also p. 292, l. 31, seq., p. 120, l. 32.)

With the Indicative.—Þa ongunnon heo Þa heargas edniwian swa swa heo Þurh Þas Þing mealhton fram Þam woole ond fram Þaere deaÞlicnesse gescilde waere, p. 250, ll. 9–12.

In Indirect Discourse.—Þyslic me is gesewen, Þu cyning, Þis andwearde lif manna swylc swa Þu aet swaesendum sitte mid Þinum ealdormannum ond sie fyr onaeled ond Þin heall gewyrmed ond hit rine ond sniwe ond styrme ute; cume ane spearwa ond hraetlice Þaet hus Þurhfleo, cume Þurh oÞre duru in, Þurh oðre ut gewite, p. 134, l. 24, seq.

3. *The Subjunctive in Temporal Clauses.*

After aerÞon Þe, oððaet, until, before.

§ 64. The Subjunctive Mood is used in temporal clauses introduced by aerÞon, *aerÞon Þe*, *before*, *until*, (Lat. priusquam, quoadusque) *oððaet* until (Lat. donec), whose action looks to the future for fulfilment. The future is considered from the standpoint of the leading verb, and hence may be future from the present, or future from the past. If the leading verb is in the present tense, the fulfilment is necessarily uncertain and the Subjunctive is the invariable construction. After the preterite tense, the Subjunctive does not necessarily imply the non-fulfilment of the action,—it may or may not have taken place. The Indicative, however, is used only when the fulfilment is emphasized. Hence the sole example of the preterite used after a leading clause with a negative is in the Indicative mood (see p. 466, ll. 27–28, quoted below).

Sometimes the Subjunctive may have a trace of purpose or desire (see p. 380, ll. 1–3; p. 204, l. 31, quoted below).

§ 65. Of the conjunctions used *aerÞon*, *aerÞon Þe*, appears followed by either the present or preterite, but usually with the Subjunctive mood. *Oððaet* is the regular conjunction before the preterite tense, after a negative in the principal clause.

§ 66. *Examples.*

After aerþon (þe). *Present Tense.*—To hire gerestscipe þonne hire wer ne sceal gangan aerþon þaet acennende bearn from meolcum awened sy, p. 76, l. 28. Se wer, se ðe his wiife gemengad biþ, aerþon he bebaðod sy, mot he in circan gongan? p. 74, l. 19.

Preterite Tense.—Ac aerþon heo seo heannis þaes wealles gefylled waes ond geendad, he se cyning mid arleasne cwale ofslegen waes, p. 138, l. 26. Þeo halga wer, aerþon þe he biscop geworden waere, tu aeðele mynster he getimbrede, p. 282, ll. 9–11.

After oððaet. After Preterite Tense only.—Þa heald þaere cyrican biscophad an gear Wilfriþ se arwyrða biscop oðþaet se biscop gecoren waere, p. 374, ll. 6–8. Ond þa baad feower monaþ, oððaet him feaxe geweoxe, p. 254, l. 31. Ond his lichoman se ilca ealdormon Eorconwald onfeng ond in portice his cirican sumre geheald oðþaet seo cirice gehalgod waere, p. 218, l. 22.

In Indirect Discourse.—Þa geþohte he on his mode nytte geþeahte, þet he wolde to cynican cuman ond þaer his cneow began oðþaet he from ðaere adle genered waere, p. 380, ll. 1–2.

Oðþaet followed by the Indicative (pret. See above, § 64).—Seo adle weax ond hefigade, oððaet he waes to þam ytemestan daege geledded, p. 442, ll. 24–25.

After a negative.—He þaes ne blon, oððaet he from Gode onfeng, his arfaestre wilsumnesse, p. 466, ll. 27–28.

Remark.—Two instances occur of other conjunctions used in a similar sense, *hwonne*, until, and *swa longe swa*, so long as (cf. Lat. quam diu).

Ex.—Ond þaer hwile bad, hwonne his horse bet wurde oðþe he hit þaer dead forlete, p. 178, l. 23. Bearnaþ me eower blaecern ond leohte swa longe swa ge willen, p. 286, ll. 20–21.

4. *The Concessive Sentence.*

§ 67. The Concessive Sentence, denoting that the action of the principal clauses takes place in spite of that of the dependent clause, is introduced by *þeah* (*þeh*) *þe*, *þeah* (*þeh*), though,

although (Lat. quamvis, etsi, etiamsi), with the verb regularly in the Subjunctive Mood, present or preterite tense. In two examples (see below) the Indicative occurs to emphasize the reality of the action.

§ 68. *Examples. Present Tense.*—Bryttas þonne, þeah þe hie of miclum daele Ongolþeode ond þone steall ealre rihtgelyfedre Godes cirican afehten, hwaeþere him is wiðstanden þaet hi no hweþerum hira willnunge habban ne þurhteon magon, p. 480, ll. 1–6. þeah þe þu mic hate ealle niht waeccende in gebedum stondon, ond þeah þe ic sceole ealle wican faestan, ic þaet leoflice do, p. 350, ll. 29–31. Ic Theodor, þeah ic unwyrðe sy, waes ic fram þaem apostolican seðle sended biscop Contwara burge cirican, p. 276, ll. 15–17. Forðon, þeah þe þis fyr sy egeslic ond micel gesegen, hwaeðre hit aefter weorca gegearnunge anra gehwylene demeð ond beornað, p. 214, l. 7. All oðer þing ða ge doð, þeah heo ussum þeawum wiðerworde syn, we geþyldelice araefnað, p. 102, l. 16. Ne, þeah þe he bibaðod sy, sone mot ingangan, p. 80, l. 24. Ond þeah þe þaet wiite hwene heardor ond strangor don sy, þonne is hit of lufan to donne, p. 68, l. 6. Ond þeah þe se swile ðaes earmes nu gena gesene sie, hwaeðre þaet sar is ealle ofgewiten, p. 394, ll. 7–8.

Preterite Tense.—þa cwelleras aredon him ond ne woldon hine cwellan mid þy biscope, þeah þe þaet his wille waere, p. 456, ll. 9–11. Ond þeah ðe he gelomlice monad waere, hwaeðre he forhogade ða haelo word, p. 436, ll. 29–30. Seo an hinne aawunade, þeh þe hio swiðe forht were ond heofiende, p. 422, l. 31, seq. Ne Wihtbriht owiht fremede, þeh þe in ða daelas become, p. 414, ll. 1–2. Ond þeh þe he gewiss geworden waere þurh ða aetewnesse þaere gesihðe, nohte þon laes he his fore gegearwede mid þam gemyndgadum broðrum, p. 412, ll. 5–7. Waes se wer in wisdome gewrito wul gelaered, ðeah þe he no sie his foregengan to wiðmeotene, p. 408, ll. 2–5. Ond þeah ðe ic georne baede, ne mealte naenga þinga lefnesse abiddan, p. 400, ll. 10–11. Ond Hrofesceastre eac swelce, in þaere waes Putta biscop, þeah þe he in ða tid þaer ondweard ne waere, he mid gemaene hergunge fornom, p. 298, ll. 16–18.

Ond þeah þe waergeweodole Godes rice gesetton ne maegen, hwaeðre is gelyfed þaette þa he gewyrhte wyrgde waeron for heora arleasnesse, p. 356, ll. 26–28. þeah þe he swiðe wiðwinnende waere, mid anmode willan heora ealra he waes oferswiðed, p. 368, ll. 16–18. Ac for intingan hersumnesse ic haten geþafode, þaet ic þone had underhnah, þeah ðe ic unwyrðe waere, p. 260, ll. 7–8. In ða ilcan tiid waeron in Eastseaxna maegðe twegen cyningas Sighere ond Sebbe, þeah þe heo Wulfhere Merena cyning underþeode waeren in hernesse, p. 250, ll. 1–4. Forðon Osweo soðlice onget, þeah þe from Scottum afeded ond gelaered waere, þaet seo Romanisce cirice ond seo apostolice waes rehtgelefed, p. 248, ll. 6–8. þa ondette he, þaet he lustlice wolde Cristen beon, þeah þe he no furðum þa faemnan anfenge, p. 220, l. 30. Ond swa waes geworden, þaet he hine aswefede ond gestilde, þeah þe he lichomlice ne þaer aefweard waere, p. 200, l. 23. Geaf he ond sealde þaet betste hors ond þaes faegerestan eondes Aidane þaem biscope þeah þe he gewuna waere þaet he ma eode þonne he ride, p. 196, l. 7. Ond þeah þe he mid heanisse þaes eorðlican rices swa ahefen waere, nohte þon laes he þearfum ond elþeodigum symle eaðmod ond fremsum ond rummod waes, p. 164, ll. 25–27. Waes se foresprecena cyning Raedwald aeðelre gebyrde, þeh þe he on daede unaeðele waere, p. 142, ll. 9–10. þeah þe þaet waere þaet deofolgeldum ne þeowode, p. 124, l. 14. Ac swa se apostol cwaeð, þeah þe he micelre tide wunne in his lare, þaette God þa mood þara ungeleafsumra ablaende, p. 122, l. 6. Ond þeoh ðe heora alderas forlorene waeren, ne meahte þaet folc þa gen gereoht beon, p. 114, l. 5. Be þam cuðes, þeah þe he mid waetre fulluhtes baeþes aþwegen ne waere, þaet he waes geclaensad, p. 40, l. 14.

With the Indicative to Emphasize a Fact. Present.—Ond þeah ðe hie synd of miclum daele heora seolfes onwealdes, hwaeþere of miclum daele hy syndon Ongolcynnes þeowdome betaehte ond under þeodde, p. 480, ll. 6–8.

Preterite.—Ond þeah ðe heo unc swa bregdon ond fyrhton, ne dorston heo mec hwaeðre gehrinan, p. 428, ll. 12–14.

§ 69. *þeah þe with Verbs and Expressions of Wonder, etc.*—

A peculiar usage occurs with verbs and expressions of wonder, etc., where the clause introduced by *þeah þe* is equivalent to a substantive clause introduced by þaet.

Examples.—Is þaet hwelc wundor þeah ðe he þone daeg his deaðes oðþe ma þone Drihtnes daeg bliðe gesege? p. 268, ll. 6–8. Ne waes þaet þonne to wundrienne, þeah þe þaes cyninges bene mid him swiðade ond genge waeren, p. 188, l. 4. Ne þaet swiðe to wundrienne is, þeah þe in þaere stowe his deaðes untrumne haelo onfenge, p. 178, l. 12.

§ 70. *þeah þe followed by a negative* (*ne*), is frequently equivalent to the Mod. Eng. *without* with the verbal in *—ing*. *Ex.*—Ac ne haefdon wit monig oðer uncymre hors, þaet wit meahton þearfum to tigðe sellan, þeah þu þaet hors him ne sealde, þaet ic þe synderlice to aehte geceas, p. 196, ll. 18–20.

5. *The Subjunctive after* þonne (þon) *than.*

§ 71. When two statements are placed side by side in comparison, connected by *þonne* (*þon*) than, if the subject-matter of the second sentence is of relatively less importance than that of the first, the verb in the second sentence is regularly in the Subjunctive Mood. This Subjunctive can certainly not be considered as the mood of desire. It is probably due to the idea of inferiority, and it seems best to classify it under the mood of uncertainty. It does not necessarily imply that the second statement is untrue, but simply that the quality attributed in it was possessed in a less degree than that attributed in the principal clause. See Hotz., § 26*a*.

Examples.—Þa gehadade he sumne mon, se waes ma in ciriclecum þeodseipum ond in lifes bylwitnesse gelaered, þon he from waere in worulde þingum, p. 260, ll. 16–18. Þa gelomp þaet þaer micle ma moncynnes adronc on þaem waetre þonne mid sweorde ofslegen waere, p. 236, ll. 19–20. þaet bysceoplice lif ge lare ma beeode on lufan gastlicra maegena þonne he on leornunge gelaered waere, p. 446, ll. 7–9.

6. *The Subjunctive in Substantive Clauses.*

§ 72. Any clause used as the logical subject of a sentence is regularly expressed in the Subjunctive Mood. The use

of the subjunctive here is due to the idea of dependency and not to one of Indirect Discourse or of Purpose. Instances do occur where the substantive has such a meaning, but this is due to the nature of the leading verb. The idea expressed by the substantive clause is conceived of as a thought, hence the use of the Subjunctive (see § 8, Ind. Disc.).

§ 73. *Substantive Clauses with the verb in the Subjunctive* occur after Impersonal Verbs and Expressions of Fitness, Right, Need, Custom, Advantage and Disadvantage.

Examples.—Eac swylce gedafonad þaet heo engla aefenweardas in heofonum sy, p. 96, l. 25. Forþon us gedafenað, þaet we his heofonlicre monunge mid gedefenlice ege ond lufan ondswarige, p. 270, ll. 2–3. Alleluia, þaet gedafenað, þaette Godes lof usses scyppendes in þaem daelum gesungen sy, p. 96, l. 33. Forþon gedafenað þaette seo aelice gegadrung lichaman seo for intingan tudres ond seo gemenges þaes flaesces seo for intingan beorna to cennenne, p. 82, l. 17. Waes þaet eac gedefen þaette þaet swefn gefylled waere, p. 336, l. 28. Nis þaet reht þaet heo sy bescyred from Godes circan ingange, p. 78, l. 9. Þonne is þeaw þaes apostolican seðles þaette feower daelas beon scyle, p. 64, l. 16. Waes þaet þaes wyrðe þaet seo stow swa wlitig ond swa faeger waere, p. 38, l. 28. þaet naenige þinge beon meahte þaet hy butan þaere halgan geclaesnunge fulwihtes baeðes þaem halgan hlafe gemaensumede, p. 112, l. 21. Aeghwaeðer ge þe ðaes is þearf ge monegum þaet hio hiora synna mid godum weorcum alese, p. 354, l. 11. Ðaet is sorlic þaette swa faeger feorh ond swa leohtes ondwlitan men scyle agan ond besittan þeostra aldor, p. 96, l. 19. Ðaes waes to tacne, þonne he Gode onsaegdnesse baer ond messan sang, ðaet he his stefne on heanesse ne ahofe, p. 370, ll. 9–11.

Remark.—After *þaet is*, introducing a sentence in apposition with or explaining a preceding statement, *þaet* with a substantive clause in the subjunctive is used. *Ex.* Ðaet is, þaet he hine scyldigne ongete swa swa oð aefentid, p. 86, ll. 2–3. Ac he is mid waetre to aþweanne, þaet is þaet he þa synne þaes geþohtes mid tearum aþwea, p. 86, l. 2.

II. The Subjunctive as the Mood of Desire.

§ 74. The Subjunctive as the Mood of Desire represents the primitive Optative or Wishing Mood. The idea of wishing may occur either in the principal or in the dependent clause; as the principal clause to express a wish or as the representative of the Imperative, in dependent clauses in various uses involving the idea of willing or wishing.

1. *The Optative Subjunctive.*

§ 75. The Subjunctive as the Mood of Desire occurs in principal clauses to express a wish or a command.

§ 76. A wish referring to future time is expressed by the present Subjunctive. No examples occur of the wish impossible of fulfillment (unreal wish in present or past time).

Examples.—Ne forealdige þeas hond aefre! p. 166, l. 11. "Seo wuldor," cwaeð heo, "Drihtnes noman," p. 322, ll. 3–4. Truma þec hraeðe ond wel, p. 396, l. 31.

§ 77. The 3rd Person, singular and plural, of the Present Subjunctive is used regularly as the representatve of the 3rd Person of the Imperative. The Mod. Eng. translation is "let" with the infinitive.

Examples.—Se þe hine ahabban ne maeg, haebbe his wiif, p. 82, l. 31. Nimen heom wiif ond heora andleofan utan onfangen, p. 64, l. 27. Ond þurh swa hwelces bene swa he gehaeled sy, þisses geleafa ond wyrcnis seo lifed God onfenge ond allum to fylgenne, p. 100, l. 2. Laede mon hider to us sumne untrumne mon, p. 98, l. 31. Ac feor þaet la sy, þaette Godes cirice mid aeteacnesse onfo, p. 68, l. 19. No Ex. of 1st per. plur.

Remark.—One example occurs of the 2nd Person present Subjunctive singular of *ne willan* with the infinitive, a literal translation of the Latin negative imperative construction.

Example.—Ne welle þu ðe ondredan, p. 424, l. 2. (Lat. orig. has Noli timere.)

2. *Sentences of Purpose.*

a. Pure Final Sentences.

§ 78. Sentences of Purpose (Final Sentences) are introduced by þaet (negative *þaet þy laes, þy laes, þaet — ne*) and regularly take the Subjunctive Mood. The tenses employed are the present and the preterite, the present after a present tense, the preterite after a preterite tense in the principal clause. The Indicative occasionally appears (see § 83). The Mod. Eng. translation is *that, in order that, to, in order to ;* negative *that, etc.—not, not to, in order not to.*

§ 79. *Positive Purpose* is expressed by *þaet* with the Subjunctive Mood.

Examples. Present Tense.—Onfoh þu eorþe lichaman of þinum lichaman genumen þaet þu hine eft agyfen maegge, p. 94, l. 15. þonne is he onbaernenne ond to gebetenne mid þinre broðorlicnesse lufan ond þaette he, þaðe wiðerworde seondon þaere haese ond bebodum usses scippendes fram biscopa þeawum bewerge, p. 74, l. 5. In gewitscipe oðþe feower biscopa, þaet heo fore his gehaelde þaem aelmihtigan Gode aetgaedre heora bene ond gebedo senden ond geoten, p. 72, l. 19. Forþon hit is god godne to herianne, þaet se geðeo se þe hit hyre, p. 2, l. 11. See also p. 102, ll. 10–16 ; p. 268, l. 29 seq ; p. 270, ll. 3–8.

Preterite Tense.—Forlet he his wif and land and magas, ond eþel for Cristes lufan ond for his godspelle, þaet he on þyssum life hundteontigfealdlice mede onfenge ond on þaere toweardon weorolde ecce lif, p. 450, ll. 4–7. Sona sende aerendwracan þaet heo scolden secgan ond cyþan þaem eadigon biscope Sc̄s Gregorius þaette Ongelþeod haefde onfangen Cristes geleafan, p. 64, ll. 1–2. Geseoh eac swylce his sylfes ongesaelige stowe ond carcern betwih swylce, þaet he þy earmlicor georwenedre haelo her nu forwurde, p. 444, ll. 20–22. þaet þurh ða uplican stihtunge Godes aelmihtiges geworden waes, þaet we gemunden, p. 440, ll. 22–23. Gecuron hio of hiora riime gemetfaestne monn in his þeaum ond monþuerne heortan Swiðberht, þaet se him gehalgad were to biscope,

p. 420, ll. 8–10. Swylc him eac in ðа tid fulwihtes se gemyndega papa Petrus to naman scop, þaet he þaem eadigestan þara apostola eac swylce his noman gemanan geðeoded waere, p. 406, ll. 1–4. Ond him ondweardum het secgan þaet swefn ond þaet leoð singan, þaet ealra dome gecoren waere hwaet oððe hwonon þaet cumen waere, p. 344, ll. 21–23. Þa licede þaem arfaestan foreseonde usse haele hire þa halgan sawle eac swylce mid langre untrymnesse lichoman ademde ond asodene beon, þaet hire maegen in untrumnesse lichaman gefremed ond getrymed waere, p. 338, ll. 9–13. Þaere sweostor maegen þaet aefter þaes apostolis cwide in untrymnesse gefremed waere, waes heo semninga gehrinen ond mid hefegre untrymnesse lichaman, p. 288, ll. 4–6. Ond heo hine þa to Rome sendon þaet he þaer onfenge aercebiscopes hade ond rehtgelefde biscopas þurh ealle Breotone Ongolcynnes cirican seoþðan hadian mealite, p. 248, ll. 11–14. Þa ilcan studu in gemynd þaes wundres in þa ciricon setton, þaette þa ingangendan þaer heora cneo begean scolden, p. 204, l. 29. Þa gesawon heo monige men aet him beon, þa ðe georne ongunnon þaet heo his wedenheortnesse gestilden, p. 184, l. 34. Ic þrawade ond araefnede aet ic mid Criste gesigfaested waere, p. 114, l. 26. Ond he S$\overline{\text{cs}}$ Gregorius mid his gebedum waes gefultumende þaet heora laer waere waestmbeorende, p. 98, l. 12. Waes he gerymlice word sprecende þaet he lifes bysen waere haligra manna, p. 94, l. 23. Þaet mid Drihtnes mihte gestihtad waes, þaet yfel wraec come ofer ða wiðcorenan, p. 50, l, 15. See also p. 58, ll. 21–22.

§ 80. Negative Purpose is expressed by *þaet þy laes*, *þy laes*, that not, lest, and *þaet—ne*, that not. (Lat. *ne*.) The first of these is exactly equivalent to the Latin *quominus*, but is not so restricted in its use, being the regular conjunction introducing the negative final sentence. *þaet—ne* occurs rarely, though there seems to be a tendency to employ it where Mod. Eng. would use that—not, while *þy laes* represents Mod. Eng. lest.

§ 81. *Examples. After þy laes.*—Ða wiif in him seolfum sculon lichaman claennesse healdon, þy laes heo mid þa seolfum micelnisse þaes ungeaehterids lican gerynes hefigade syn, p. 84,

l. 12. þy laes hit seo mid deaðe fornumen, aefter hu feala daga alefað him þaem geryne onfoon fulwihtes baeðes, p. 74, l. 14. Ne seondon heo to biscergenne gemaensumnesse Cristes lichoman ond blodes, þy laes on him gesegen sy þa þing onwrecen beon, p. 70, ll. 30–32. Ond hwaeðre ic þec ne wille ofslean þy laes ic min gehat ond mine treawe forlease, p. 328, ll. 26–27. Ond he þa baed Cynebill his maessepreost þaet he þa aerfastan ongymnisse his onfylde ond geendade, þy laes þaet aefest weorc forlaeten waere, p. 232, ll. 8–11. He araedde þaet haefde meahte oðerne biscop to halgianne þy laes ned waere þaet heo swencte waeron ofer swa longne waeg saes ond landes, p. 146, l. 23. God þo mood þara ungeleofsumra ablaende þy laes him scine seo onlihtnes Cristes godspelles, p. 122, l. 7. Ondswarede he þaet þaet alyfed waere, þy laes se geleofa ond þa geryno þaes heofonlican cyninges gemanan aidlad waere, p. 120, l. 16. Waes þaet þaes wyrðe, þaet wið þaet middangeardlicum windum ond legum swiðan meahte, þy laes heo him ond his freondum sceðeden, p. 118, l. 20. Aefter Agustini filigde in biscophade Laurentius, þy laes him forð ferendum se steall swa neowre ciricon aenige hwile buton heorde taltrigon ongunne, p. 106, l. 19.

After þaet þy laes.—Ono þaet þy laes tweoge þaet þis soð sy, ic cyðe hwonan me þas spell coman, p. 2, l. 14.

After þaet—ne.—Sᾶc Paulinus se mid heo feran sceolde, þaet he in þam gemanan þara haeðenra besmiten ne waere, p. 120, l. 29.

§ 82. *Remark.*—Two examples occur of the Final Sentence introduced by *to þon þaette*, to the end that a more definite form of the usual *þaet*. *Ex.*—Alle Brette biscopas we hebeodað þinre broðorlicnesse to ðon þaette ungelaerde seon gelaerde, ond untrume mid þinre trymenisse syn gestrangade ond unrehte mid þinre aldorlicnesse seon gerehte, p. 74, ll. 7–10. þurh nigon ger full swiþe swenced waes, to þon þaette swa hwaet swa unclaenes betweoh þa maegen þurh unwisnesse oððe þurh ungemaenne gelumpe, þaette eal þaet se ofn þaere singolan costunge asude, p. 288, ll. 5–9.

Remark.—A peculiar use of the Final Sentence appears

after *wiþ þon þe*, on condition that, and like expressions. Such a clause appears to be partly final, partly conditional, but the idea of purpose is predominant, as shown by the fact that *þaet* alone is sometimes used with this sense. *Ex.*—Þa sende he sona aerendwracan to him ond micel feoh wiþ þon þe he hine ofsloge oðþe him to cwale agefe, p. 126, ll. 21–22. Sume for hungre ecne þeowdom geheton, wiþ þon þe him mon andlefne forgefe, p. 54, l. 4.

After þaet alone.—Him wif sealdon, þaet, þaer seo wise on tweon cyme, þaet hi ðonne ma of þam wifcynne him cyning curan þonne of þam waepned cynne, p. 28, l. 21.

§ 83. *Remark*—As mentioned above, occasional instances of the Indicative in a Final Sentence occur. In two of the three examples from our author, the Indicative is evidently due to the use of the auxiliary verbs *willan* and *magan*, which involve in themselves an optative meaning, *willan* being used originally only as an optative (see Cook's Sievers O. E. Grammar, § 428). In the third the Indicative seems due to the confusion of endings. *Ex.*—Ond seo abbudisse in þaet getelde eode ond fea monna mid heo, þaet heo þa ban woldon up adon, p. 322, l. 1. Sculon we ane cyðnesse his maegenes secgan, þaet we his oðer maegen þy eað ongytan magon, p. 118, l. 2. Heofonrices fultomes him waeron biddende, þaet heo oð forwyrd aeghwaer fordilgede ne waeron, p. 54, l. 12.

§ 84. *Relative Clauses expressing Purpose.*—Not infrequently, purpose, instead of being expressed by *þaet*, is denoted by a relative pronoun, followed by the Subjunctive. The tenses used are the same as in the common form of the final sentence. The Mod. Eng. translation is usually the Infinitive of Purpose.

Examples.—Oþer sacerd in þaere stowe ne biþ, se þe for hine þaet geryne maesse songes gegearwie, p. 86, l. 16. Ne maegge gemeted beon se þe alesed sy, p. 76, l. 26. Ac þe sculon of Gallia rice biscopas coman, þa þe aet biscopes halgunge in witscipe stonde, p. 72, l. 16. Baed he þaet heo him biscop onsende, þaes lare ond þegnnuge Ongolþeod, þe rehte, þaes Drihtenlecan geleafan gife leornade

ond þaem geryne onfenge fulwihtes baeðes, p. 158, ll. 9–11. þa baed he Osweo ðone cyning, þaet he him hwylcehwego lareowas sende, þa þe his þeode to Cristes geleafan oncerde, ond mid þa halwendan wyllan fulwihtes haeðes aþwoge, p. 226, ll. 6–8. Forþon he gewunade gerisenlice leoð wyrcan, þa ðe to aefaestnisse ond to arfaestnisse belumpen, p. 342, ll. 4–6.

b. Verbs of Fearing.

§ 85. Verbs and expressions of fear in Anglo-Saxon are followed by *þaet* with the Subjunctive, the use of the tenses being the same as in the Pure Final Sentence. Sometimes *þy laes, laes,* occurs instead of *þaet.* The negative is *þaet—ne.* The Mod. Eng. translation is *that* or *lest.*

Examples.—Hweðre he þa wisan swigende sceawede ond ondred ðaet hit soð waere, p. 410, ll. 27–28. þa ongon he forhtian ond ondraedan þaet he sona to hellelocum gelaeded beon sceolde, p. 190, l. 15. þa ongon þaes cynelican modes monn hine ondraedan þy laes he owiht unwyrðes oðþe ungerysnes dyde, p. 294, ll. 25–27.

c. The Complementary Final Sentence.

§ 86. The Complementary Final Sentence in Anglo-Saxon is introduced by *þaet* (negative *þaet—ne*) and takes the Subjunctive Mood, present or preterite tense, according to the rule already stated for the Pure Final Sentence. The principal clause contains a verb or expression of Wishing, Commanding, etc. In some instances the Indicative occurs (see § 94). The Mod. Eng. translation is usually the infinitive with *to,* sometimes a dependent clause introduced by *that.* Most of the verbs and expressions followed by the Complementary Final Sentence in Anglo-Saxon may also be used with the infinitive, though in our author the final sentence is the usual construction.

§ 87. The following are found followed by the Complementary Final Sentence:

§ 88. *Verbs of Willing and Wishing. Examples. Willan.*—

Ða ongon heo gelomelice secan ond ascian in hwelcre stowe þaes mynstres heo woldon þaet heora liictun geseted waere, p. 284, ll. 1–3. Wolde þaet he in þon angete, þaet þaet mon ne waes, p. 130, l. 18. Wilt þu, min cild, þaet ic þe laere, p. 186, l. 25. *Wilnian.*—Ða com he þider to him ond wilnade ðaet he mid his halwendum trymnessum to ðaem upplican lustum ma ond ma onbaerned waere, p. 370, ll. 27–29. Willnade he se cyning þaet se wer swa micelre gelaerednesse ond aefestnesse him syndrilice untodaelede geferscipe maessepreost ond lareow waere, p. 456, ll. 28–30. Ond heo ma mid geleafan þaes ecan lifes ond aereste wuldres wilnadon þaet heo in þaem swulte, p. 250, ll. 29–30. Ongon heo on hire mynstre cirican timbran in þaere heo wilnade þaet hire lichoman bebyrged waere, p. 176, l. 5. Se ilca cyning Oswald lufade ond wilnade þaette ealle seo þeod mid þaere gife þaes cristnan geleafan gelaered waere, p. 158, l. 5. *Lician, impersonal.*—Forðon þaet eallum gemaenelice licade þaet heo onweg adyde þa gemynd þara treawleasra cyninga, p. 154, l. 11.

§ 89. *Verbs of Asking, Beseeching, Entreating, Urging, Exhorting, and Inviting. Examples.*—Ða baed se gesið hiene, ðaet he eode in his hus ond ðaer mete þege, p. 394, ll. 20–21. Ond mid arfaestne ungehygde þurh his fultum waes Dryhten biddende þaet he him arfaest ond milde waere, p. 380, ll. 9–10. Ond heo wrixendlice hine baedon, þaet he him eallum bliðe waere, p. 348, ll. 8–9. Baed he swiðe longe þone cyning þaet heo moste weoruldsorge ond gemaenne forlaetan ond heo forlete in mynstre þaem soðan cyninge Criste þeawian, p. 318, ll. 2–4. Ond hine baed þaet he him alefde ond forgefe, þaet he moste heo gelaeran in þa gerynu þaes cristnan geleafan, p. 308, ll. 20–21. Baed hine þaet he forgefe, þonne he forð feranscolde, þaet þaer ma monna inne ne waere þonne se biscop ond twegen his þegna, p. 294, ll. 29–31. Þa baed heo þaet hy mon þider gebaere, p. 288, l. 32. Baed þaet hy þaet blaecern ond þaet leoht adwaescten, p. 286, ll. 12–13. Ond Wilferd biscop baed, þaet he him siðfaetes latteow waere, p. 274, l. 33. Forðon ge biddað ure broðor þaet heo mine forðfore mid heora gebedum ond benum to Drihtne bebeoden, p. 266, ll. 13–14. Ic

þa la halsie ond bidde fore Godes lufan þaet þu me gesecge hwaet se song waere blissiendra, p. 266, ll. 23–24. Baed he Theodor biscop þaet he him ond his leodum biscop funde ond sealde, p. 260, ll. 23–24. Baed Osweo þone cyning þaet he þaer forgefe stowe mynster on to timbrenne, p. 238, l. 23. þa baed he hine þaet he sumne dael londes aet him onfenge, p. 230, l. 6. þa baedon heo Sigeberht þaet he mid him cwome to þaem gefeohte, p. 208, l. 20. Baed hine þaet he for hine gebaede, p. 198, l. 30. Baed þaet he him bliðe waere, p. 196, l. 29. Mid eaðmodre þingunge ond bene hine baed þaet he hwurfe to þaem biscop seðle his þeode, p. 170, l. 23. Baed he hine þaet he gewunade in his þeode ond heora biscop waere, p. 168, l. 33. Baed he þaet heo him biscop onsende, p. 158, l. 9. His cneo begde ond God waes biddende þaet he in swa micelre nedþearfnisse his bigengum mid heofonlice fultome gehulpe, p. 154, l. 23. Ond hine baed þaet he his lif gescylde wið swa micles ehteres saetingum ond him feorhyrde waere, p. 126, ll. 16–17. Baedon þaet eft seonoð waere, p. 100, l. 16. Baed God Faeder aelmihtigne þaet he þam blindan men gesyhðe forgefe, p. 100, l. 7. þone leornere ic nu bidde þaet he me þaet otwite, p. 6, l. 3. He aelmihtigne God baed þaet he him forgeafe þaet he moste ðone waestm heora gewinnes geseon, p. 56, ll. 20–21.

Halsian.—Ic ðe halsige þurh ðone lifigendan Drihten, ðaet þu mec ne forlaete, ac þaet þu sie gemyndig getreawan geðaftan ond bidde þa uplican arfaestnesse, p. 372, ll. 7–9. Baed heo ond halsode þaet heo geþwaerede mid þa Cristes cirican, p. 108, l. 4. þa abaed ic geornlice ond halsede þaette me waere eac lifnes sald to aernenne ond to flitenne mid him, p. 400, ll. 7–9. He baed hine ond halsade þaet he þurh his bebod cristene gefremed waere, p. 32, l. 7. He geornlice baed ond halsade þaet he to ðaem untruman ineode ond him fore baede, p. 396, ll. 22–23.

þingian.—He scolde eaðmodlice for heo þingian þaet heo ne þorfte in swa frecne siðfaet feran, p. 56, l. 9.

Neddan.—Eft se papa nedde þone abbud Adrianus, þaet he biscophade onfenge, p. 254, ll. 12–13. Heo nedde hire untrym-

nesse þaet heo Cristes hraegl gehrine, p. 78, l. 18. *Trymian.* He þa strangede ond trymede þaet hi faestlice on hiora geleafan awunaden, p. 160, l. 23.

§ 90. *Verbs of Ordering, Commanding, Directing, Warning, Teaching and Advising. Examples.—Beodan and bebeodan.* þaer on bead þaet hi aeniga gedyden þaet Willfriþ waere onfangen on his byscopscire, p. 460, l. 31 seq. He þa aerest bebead þaet heo heora hraegl hwoosce ond claensade ond heo from wiifum ahaefde, p. 84, l. 5. Ond eac bebead þaet mon þam disc tobraece, p. 166, l. 8. He eallum bebead þaet heo in his hus ne eodon ne of his swaesendum mete þege, p. 228, ll. 12–13. Forþon se apostolica papa bebead Theodore biscope þaet he him on biscopscire gerisne stowe foresege, p. 256, ll. 32–34. þa bebead he þaet hine mon gebunde, p. 326, ll. 20–21. Ða hebead se biscop þaet him mon lengran cwidas biforan cwaede, p. 388, l. 34 seq. Ond bebead þaet hio mid þy waetre þwoge, p. 396, ll. 3–5. See also p. 486, ll. 6–15. *Hatan.*—Heton þaet he mid his geferum of heora rice gewite, p. 112, l. 25. Ond he hine baed ond het þaet he inlice þam biscope freond waere, p. 464, ll. 8–9. Ond hine het, þaet he to him come, p, 454, ll. 17–18. þa se papa heht þaet he biscophade onfenge, p. 254, ll. 4–5. *Monian.*—þa waes he godcundlice manod, þaet he eft his ealond ond his wic gecure, p. 370, ll. 13–15. Monede se cyning hiene gelomlice þaet he ondette ond hate ond forlite his synna ond mandaeda, p. 436, ll. 27–28. Ðis spel we forðon settan in ure bec, þaet we men monede, þaet hio gesege Dryhtnes weorc, p. 356, ll. 9–10. In þaere he waes monad þaet he geornlice aetfele þaere ongunnan þegnunge þaes godcundan wordes on his þaem gewunelican waeccenum ond gebedum geornlice þeawe, p. 210, ll. 15–17. Ac seondon heo to monienne þaet heo ahebban heo fram swylcum unrihtum ond ongyten þaette þaet is hefig synn ond him ondraedan þam forhtiendan Godes dom, p. 70, ll. 26–28. See also p. 266, ll. 3–9. *Laeran.*—Forþon ic þonne nu laere, cyning, þaet þaet templ ond þa wigbedo þa hraðe forleosen, ond fyr, forbaerne, p. 136, l. 20. Hine sponon ond laerdon þaet he þa fore þurhtoge, p. 452, ll. 14–15. His faeder hine het ond

laerde, þaet he þam halwendan ongymnessum georne gefeole, p. 450, l. 28. Sume laerdon þaet hine mon aweg acurfe, p. 382, l. 7. Ond heo þa monade ond laerde þaet he woruldhad anforlete ond munuchad onfenge, p. 344, ll. 31–32. Ond he ða ongan heo monian ond laeran þaet heo rihte sibbe ond lufan him hetweonum haefden, ond gemaene gewin fore Drihtne ondfenge, p. 98, ll. 17–18. See also p. 56, ll. 10–21.

§ 91. *Verbs of Forbidding, Preventing, Refusing, Delaying, Consenting, Permitting and Allowing:*

Examples. Bewerian.—Ne we eaw beweriað þaet ge ealle ða þe ge maegen, þurh eowre lare to eowres geleafan aefestnisse geðeode and gecyrre, p. 60, ll. 9–10. Ne sceal heo bewered beon þaet heo mote in circan gangan, p. 78, l. 7. Beweredon his freond him, þaet he þaet feoht ne ongunne, p. 358, ll. 7–8. *Gehealdan.*—þa ða mid him cwomon þurh Dritnes gife gehealde þaet heo ne asprunge from heora geleafan, p. 122, l. 3. *Wiðsacan.*—He wiðsoc þaet he þone Godes andettere sloge, p. 40, l. 13. Ne he ne wiðsoc þaet he seolfa eac þa ilcan aefaestnisse underfenge, p. 120, l. 23. Se wiðsoc, þaet he geleafan onfenge ond þaem geryne þaes heofonlican cyninges, p. 168, l. 16. *Ieldan.*—Ne yld þu þaet þu þam myclan godum mid us onsecge, p. 36, l. 24. *þafian.*—Ne magon we nu gen þaet þafian þaet we forlaeten þa wisan, p. 60, l. 3. þa ne wolde se papa þaet þafian þaette swa aeðle wer swa feor from him gewite, p. 98, l. 7. Ond hwaeðre aet nehstan þaet he waes mid heora benum oferswiðed þaet he geðafode, þaet mon his lic laedde to Lindesforena ea ond þaer in cirican geseted waere, p, 374, ll. 3–6. *Forlaetan.*—Sum eorðlic ac in þaere Romaniscan cynnewissan forlaeteð, þaette oððe broðor oððe sweostor gemengde waeren in gesinscipe, p. 70, l. 5. Ne waes he forlaeten þaet he oper him deadum gefuge, p. 40, l. 9. *Alyfan.*—Ond steopmodrum ond broðwifun ac þaet alyfed is þaet heo moten in gesinscipe gegadrade beon? p. 70, l. 1.

§ 92. *Verbs of Deciding, Determining, Providing, Remembering to and Striving.*

Examples. Deman.—Ond he wolde ond gedemed haefde

þaette Ceolwulf aefter him cyning waere, p. 476, ll. 24–25. þa waes he nyttra þinga þencende ond demende þaet he þaet gefeoht forlete ond hine geheolde to betran tide, p. 194, l. 15. *Gesettan.*—þa gesetton heo faestlice fore unmaetnisse þaes gewinnes, þaet heo eallinga forlete þa getimbro þisse cirican, p. 176, l. 12. *Foreseon.*—Foreseoð ge þaette he aerest mid his geferum to þaera seonoðstowe cume ond gesitte, p. 100, ll. 32–33. Geseoh ðaet ðu teala wite, p. 438, l. 18. Ond geseoh þaet þu honon ne gonge, aer seo aðl from þe gewiten sy, p. 168, l. 28. *Gearwian.*—Forþon þaem menn þurh þa þrea þis bið gegearwad þaet he ne sy seald þam ecan fyrum, p. 68, l. 8. *Gemunan.*—Gemyne ðu, broðor Herebryht, þaette þu nu mec frigne ond to me spraece swa hwaet swa ðu wille ond ðearfe haebbe, p. 372, ll. 1–2. *Geman.*—In eallum þaem he geornlice gemde, þaet he men atuge from synna lufan ond mandaedra, ond to lufan ond to geornfulnesse awehte godra daeda, p. 346, ll. 15–17. See also p. 66, ll. 3–7.

§ 93. *Complementary Final Sentences after other Expressions.*—Any word or expression denoting an idea similar to that denoted by one of the verbs above mentioned, may be followed by the same construction.

Examples. Wishing.—On ðam waes byrniende wilsumnes modes, þaet he recenust to þrawunge become, p. 38, l. 15. Ac gif ic deað þrawian sceal, leofre me is þaet he mec to deaðe sylle þonne unaeðelra mann, p. 128, l. 7. Forþon þe Godes willa is þaet he fere to Columban mynstre to laeranne, p. 410, ll. 18–19. Ond he micle geornfullnesse dyde þaet he aeghwonon maest reliquia begeate þara eadigra apostola, p. 466, ll. 8–10. *Advising.*—Ond hi him ða eac to raede ond to frofre fundon þaet hi gemaenelice faesten geworhten, p. 46, l. 3. *Permitting.*—Ond eac swylce leafnesse sealde þaet heo mosten Cristes geleafan bodian ond laeran, p. 60, l. 14. *Necessity.*—Ond micel nedþearfnis is þaette þaet mood seolf his dema sy, p. 86, l. 34.

Remark.—Sometimes the verb of willing or wishing may not be expressed, but is implied in the context. *Ex.*—Ond him sealdon Uitalianus gewrit þaes papan þaet heo mon mid are

onfenge, p. 256, l. 8. He ne wolde þy aerran geare gehyran þam arwyrðan faeder Ecgberht, þaet he Sceottas hine noht sceðþende ne afuhte, p. 358, ll. 8–10.

§ 94. *The Indicative in Complementary Final Sentences.*—Several examples occur of the use of the Indicative in a Complementary Final Sentence. In the first of these quoted below, the mood is possibly due to the potential sense of the modal auxiliary used. The others appear mere anomalies. It is to be noted, however, that in each of them a relative clause depending on the final sentence is in the Subjunctive Mood.

Examples.—Ealle, þa þe to Cristes geleafan becennað, seondon to monienne, þaet heo nowiht swelces ne durron gefremman, p. 72, l. 5. Ða heht he his geferan, ðaet hio sohton sumne earmne ðearfan, se ðe waere micelre untrumnisse ond waedelnisse hefegod, p. 388, ll. 10–12. Het ðaet hie þaet dydon ðy daege, þe his gemynddaeg waere ond his forðfor, p. 374, ll. 27–28.

3. *Sentences of Result.*

§ 95. Sentences of Result are introduced in Anglo-Saxon by *þaet* (*þaette*), that *swa þaet* (*þaette*), so that. While in most grammars of Anglo-Saxon it is stated that result is expressed by the Subjunctive, this mood is exceptional in such sentences in the Old English Version of Bede; the regular construction is the Indicative and only two unmistakable examples of the Subjunctive in a sentence of result are found. In other words, such sentences are regarded not, as in Latin, as statements of the result that the action of the leading verb *tended* to produce, but of the result actually produced. The result is looked upon as a fact, not as a tendency.

In the examples found there is no apparent difference of meaning between the Indicative and the Subjunctive, and the two examples of the latter seem to be merely survivals of the more ancient construction. One example occurs with the indifferent ending *an*.

§ 96. *Examples with Indicative. Present Tense. Swa þaet.*—Nu gif he ðe eac in soðe toweard cynerice gehated swa þaet nales þaet an ealle þine aedran ac ealle cyningas, þa þe in Breotone waeron aer, þu in meahte on in rice oferstigest, p. 130, l. 1. *þaet.*—Ond monige eac swylce lifigendra monna bene ond gebede ond aelmesse ond faesten ealra swiðust maessesong gefultumeð, þaet heo aer domesdaeg generede beoð, p. 432, ll. 5–7. *Preterite Tense. Swa þaet.*—Ond se onhraerdnesse swa mycle menigo heora fornom ond gefylde, þaette ða cwican no genihtsumedon þaet hi ða deadan bebyrigdon, p. 50, l. 4. Ond swa micel winter us onhreas ond swa raeðe storm cwom, þaet we mid segle ne mid rownesse owiht fremgan meahton, p. 384, ll. 21–22. An his geferana waes mid þa grimmestan untrymnesse hefigad ond ðrycud swa þaet he waes loma, p. 396, ll. 17–18. Ond swa micel leoht ond beorhtnes ealle þa stowe geondscon, þaet he ealles daeges beorhtnisse oðþe ðaere middaeglican sunnan waes beorhtre gesewen, p. 430, ll. 6–8. *þaet.*—Hi him gefultumadon, þaet hi mihton heora fynd oferwinnan, p. 44, l. 14. Þa he gewyrhte

wyrde waeron for heora arleasnesse, þaet heo þurh Dritnes wrace heora scylda wite þrawedon, p. 356, ll. 27–29. He waes begendlic in ðaem geðeodnessum leoða, þaet he waes myccle gelicra slaependum men þonne deadum, p. 376, l. 1. See also p. 334, ll. 11–18, for several examples.

Remark.—So strong is the tendency to use the Indicative in sentences of result that it is retained even in Indirect Discourse. *Ex.*—Andswearedon Scottas þaet heora lond ne waere to þaes mycel þaet hi mihton twa þeodde gehaebban, p. 28, l. 11.

§ 97. *Examples with the Subjunctive. Swa þaet.*—Ond mid ðysses biscopes lare Oswald gelaered waes, þaette nales þaet an þaet he aet him geleornade þaet he þa uplican ricu gehyhte to onfonne, ac swilce eac eorðlico rico ma þonne aenig his eldrena fram þam ilcan Gode onfenge, p. 164, ll. 19–23. Hi swa ðaes streames brycge abysgade waeron þaet hi hwene aer aefene oferfaran ne mihten, p. 38, l. 12.

Remark.—One example occurs of a Sentence of Result with the indifferent ending *—an*. *Ex.*—Ond swa swiðe his lif tosced from ussa tida aswundenesse, þaette ealle þa þe mid hine eodan, on swa hwilcre stowe swa hi coman, þaet hi sceoldan oððe sealmas leornian oððe oþre halige gewrito, p. 160, l. 25, seq.

§ 98. *Subjunctive in a Relative Clause with a Negative Antecedent.*—The Relative with a negative antecedent occurs once, followed by the Subjunctive Mood, and has been placed under Sentences of Result as parallel to the Latin Consecutive Relative after a negative. The mood, in this particular instance, cannot be attributed to the influence of the Latin, as the relative clause in question translates a Latin perfect passive participle in the original. The construction is apparently analogous to the Subjunctive after *þonne*, and may be due to the idea of unreality.

Example.—Ne waes in þa tid aenig biscop buton þam Wine in alre Breotene þara þe rihtlice gehalgad waere, p. 246, ll. 19–20. (The original has here: Non enim erat tunc ullus, excepto illo Uine, in tota Brittania canonice ordinatus episcopus. Lib. III, cap. XXVIII.)

§ 99. *Subjunctive in other Relative Clauses.*—Two other examples of the Subjunctive in a relative clause occur, neither of which can be explained as final, or, in the Anglo-Saxon version, as due to Indirect Discourse. In the first of these given below, the Subjunctive translates the Latin *esset*, which was due to a verb of Indirect Discourse preceding. The translator split the long Latin sentence into two shorter ones, and though making the second independent of the verb *statuerunt*, still retained the subjunctive in the dependent clause. The Latin affords no clue to the subjunctive in the second, having the Indicative where the Anglo-Saxon shows the Subjunctive. The Subjunctive may be due to the idea of purpose involved in the sentence. *Examples.* 1.—Ond þaere abhuddyssan ban upadydan of þaere stowe, ond on oþre cyricean þe fullice getimbred ond gehalgad waere, gesetton, p. 176, l. 14. 2.—Forðon in ðissum mynstre monig tacn gastlicra maegena gifremed waeron, þa ðe to gemynde ond to timbernesse þaere aefter fylgendra from monegum awriten haefd waeren, p. 282, ll. 20–22.

FINIS.

LIFE.

I am the eldest son of Charles James and Lucy Harrison Faulkner, and was born at the Wigwam, the home of my maternal grandfather, William Henry Harrison, Amelia County, Virginia, June 19, 1874. My early education was received in various private and public schools of Boydton, the county seat of Mecklenburg County, Virginia, where my father began the practice of law in 1874. In 1891 I entered Richmond College, Richmond, Virginia, where I pursued courses in Latin, Greek, French and German, graduating in the two last named. In 1892 I entered the University of Virginia and graduated in 1895, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, having completed also, in addition to the courses required for that degree, the M. A. courses in Latin, French and German. During the session of 1894–'95, I was also Assistant Instructor in Modern Languages under Acting-Professor Reinhard, having been recommended by Professor Perkinson, then on leave in Germany. After leaving the University in 1895, I was for two years Principal of the Episcopal Male Academy, Houston, Halifax County, Virginia. This position I resigned in 1897 to accept the chair of languages in Henry College, Campbell, Texas, but this institution being destroyed by fire a short time after the session opened, I returned to the University of Virginia and completed the Master of Arts degree, by taking the M. A. courses in Greek and the English Language. In 1898 I accepted the position of Latin and Greek Master in the Episcopal High School of Virginia, Alexandria, Virginia. In 1901 I resigned this position to return to the University and complete the work required for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, having been granted permission by the faculty to do the second year's work in absence, which work I did in 1900–1901, being regularly matriculated in the University. The courses selected by me are Major, English Language, Primary Minor, German, Secondary Minor, Romance. During the present session (1901–'02) I have completed the third years' work in my major subject, the second in the primary minor, and the first in the secondary minor since completing the courses required in each for the B. A. degree. I have also held the position of Assistant in Teutonic Languages under Prof. Jas. A. Harrison.

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